

MULTIPLE MODEL ADAPTIVE ESTIMATION

AND CONTROL REDISTRIBUTION PERFORMANCE

ON THE VISTA F-16

DURING PARTIAL ACTUATOR IMPAIRMENTS

**VOLUME II** 

DTIC QUALITY EXSPECTED 3

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

AIR UNIVERSITY

AIR FORCE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

# MULTIPLE MODEL ADAPTIVE ESTIMATION AND CONTROL REDISTRIBUTION PERFORMANCE ON THE VISTA F-16

**DURING PARTIAL ACTUATOR IMPAIRMENTS** 

**VOLUME II** 

**THESIS** 

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AFIT/GE/ENG/97D-23

Approved for public release; distribution unlimited

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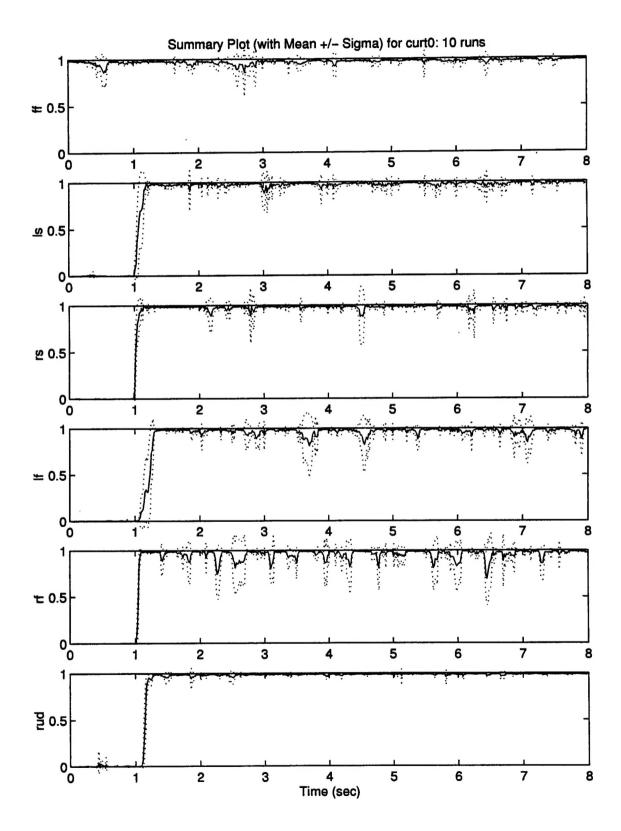
## **VOLUME II**

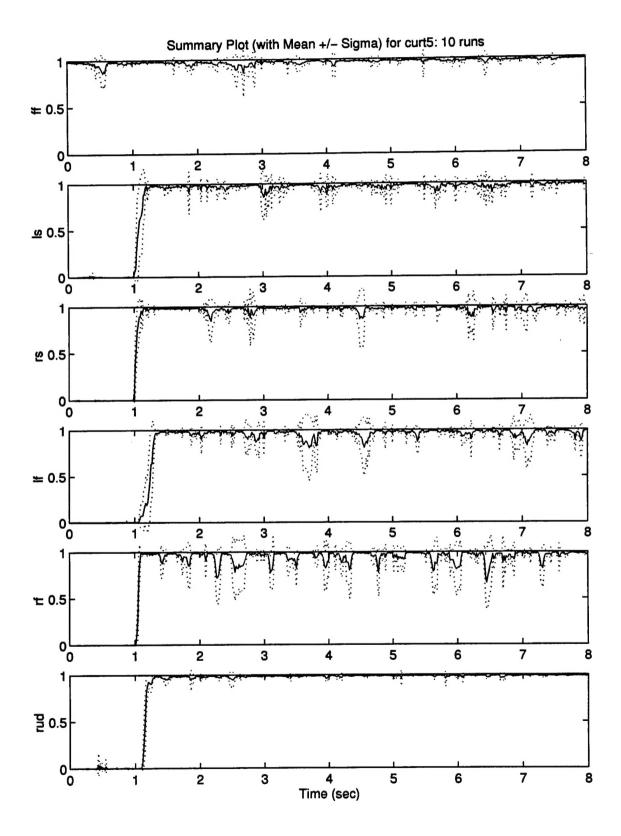
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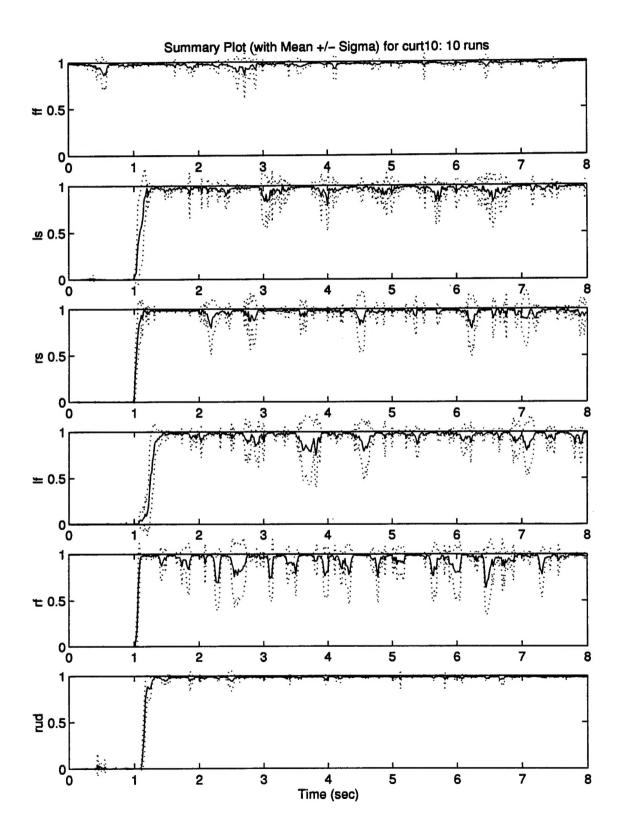
#### Section SUM

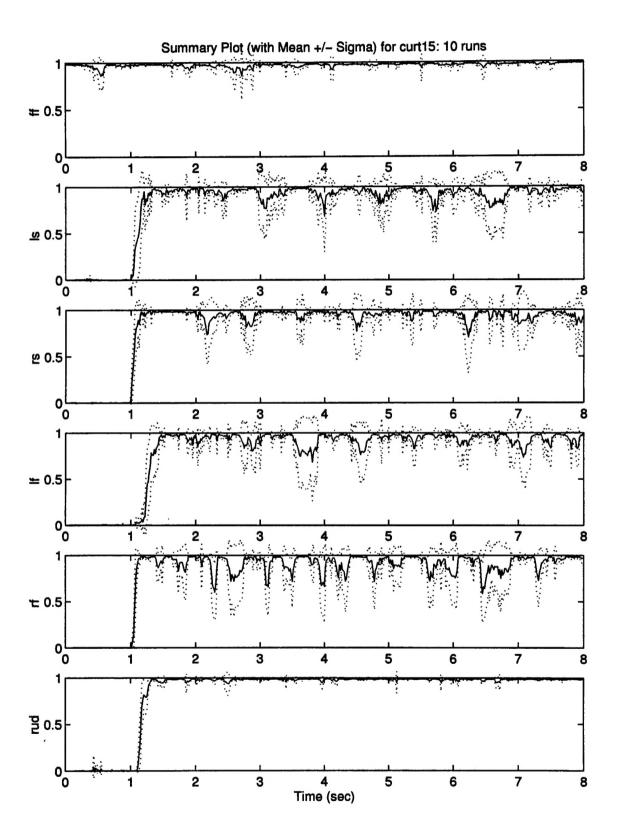
This section contains the Probability Summary Plots specified in Section 4.5.1 which were used to compile Table 4-1. The following table is a guide to the plots found in this section. The leftmost column lists the MMAE probability channels that are plotted (in parentheses), together with their meanings. The **Boldface** entries are the *plot data* titles (which were used for data indexing purposes) found within the full title at the top of each summary plot, and are listed in the order, from left to right in the bottom row of the table, that the plots are found in this section. As an example, the Probability Summary Plot for the partial actuator impairment cases with  $\varepsilon = .05$  (95% actuator impairment cases) is titled: "Summary Plot (with Mean +/- Sigma) for curt5: 10 runs"

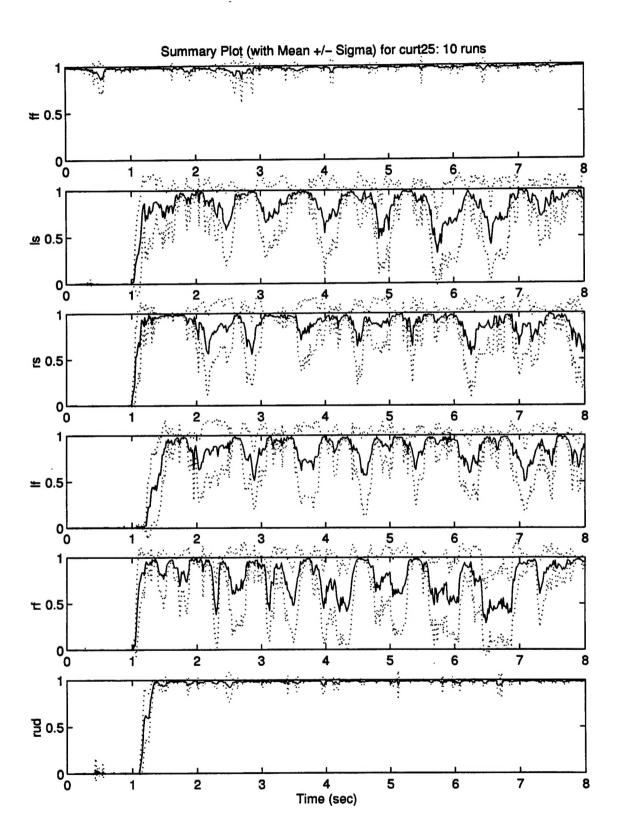
PROBABILITY SUMMARY PLOTS FOR SINGLE CONTROL SURFACE PARTIAL IMPAIRMENTS: NO RECONFIGURATION, NO MANEUVER, DITHER 'ON'								
Control Surface	Actuator Effectiveness Factor, $\varepsilon$ , at 1 second (0 = totally failed, 1= fully functional)							
Fully Functional (ff)							75	
Left Stabilator (ls)	0	.05	.1	.15	.25	.50	.75	
Right Stabilator (rs)	0	.05	.1	.15	.25	.50	.75	
Left Flaperon (lf)	0	.05	.1	.15	.25	.50	.75	
Right Flaperon (rf)	0	.05	.1	.15	.25	.50	.75	
Rudder (rud)	0	.05	.1	.15	.25	.50	.75	
Summary Plot Title	curt0	curt5	curt10	curt15	curt25	curt50	curt75	

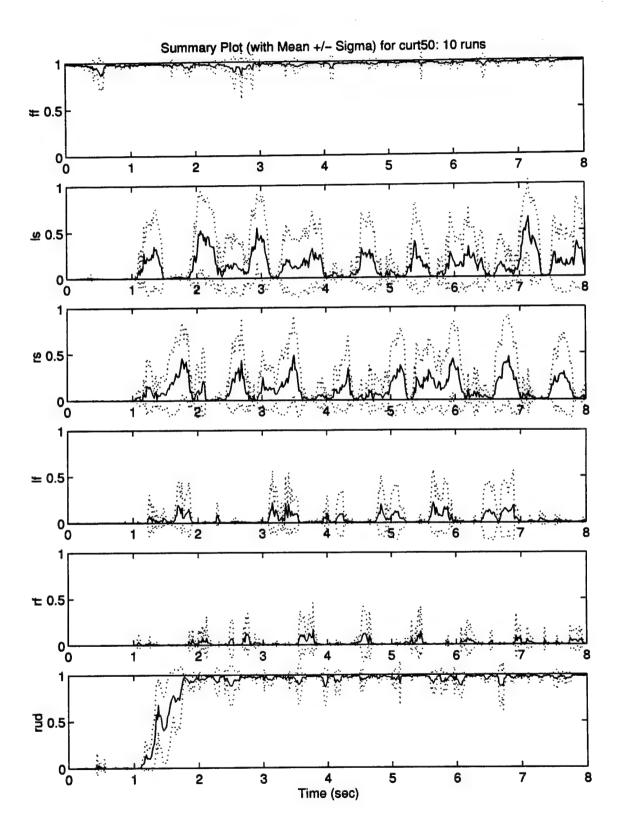


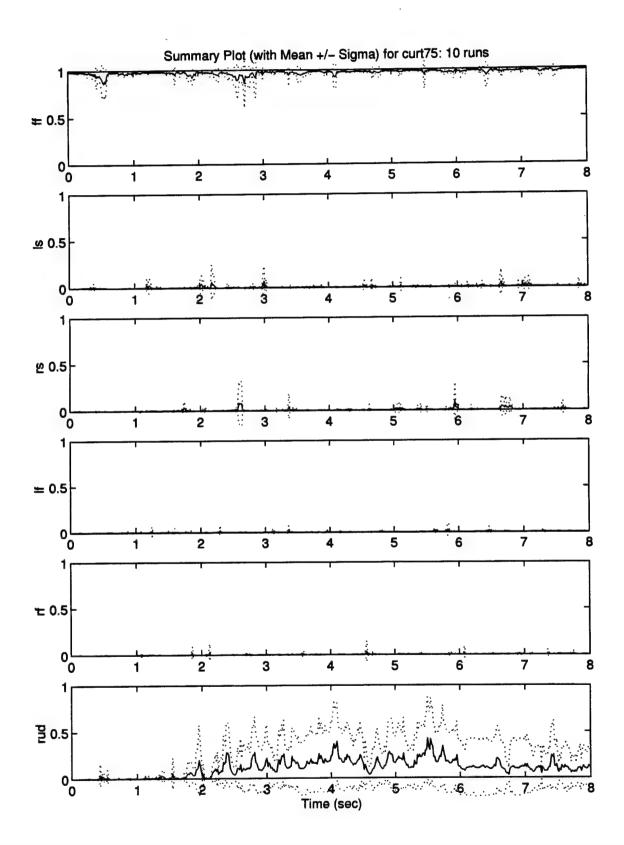












## Appendix M: An Alternative Control Reconfiguration Method

#### For Cases of Partial Actuator Impairment

In cases of partial actuator impairment (0< $\epsilon$ <1), the direct pseudoinverse calculation (Equation (3-35)) is equal to the true inverse calculation:  $\mathbf{F}_{ai}^{-1}$ . The true inverse calculation will command the partially impaired actuator to  $1/\epsilon$  times the original command, and, as  $\epsilon$  assumes values less than 0.5 (50% actuator failure or greater) this may cause actuators to be commanded to rate and/or position saturations. Maybeck [37] has suggested an alternative to computing and using  $\mathbf{F}_{ai}^{-1}$  (Section 3.9.2), in cases of partial impairments, which would simplify redistribution calculations and *perhaps* prevent rate and position saturations of remaining actuators.

The alternative to using the true inverse calculation,  $\mathbf{F}_{ai}^{-1}$ , for partially impaired actuators is to use a variant of the pre-packed  $\mathbf{D}_{ai}$  matrix (Equation (3-37)) for totally failed actuators. Given a partial impairment of the  $i^{th}$  actuator such that its effectiveness is  $\varepsilon$ , the procedure is to multiply all j elements  $(j \neq i)$  in column 'i' of  $\mathbf{D}_{ai}$  by  $\varepsilon$ . The command to the impaired actuator (j = i) is equal to 1.0, and all other columns of " $\mathbf{D}_{ai}$  variant" contain ones on the diagonal. It can be proven [49] that this alternative method satisfies Equation (3-32). An example is given for the case of a 70% left stabilator (i=1) actuator impairment (actuator effectiveness,  $\varepsilon$  =.3). The desired condition is expressed by Equations (3-30) and (3-32):

$$\mathbf{B}_{fail}\mathbf{u}_{r} \approx \mathbf{B}\mathbf{u} \tag{3-30}$$

$$\mathbf{u}_r = \mathbf{D}_{ai}\mathbf{u} \tag{3-32}$$

For the impairment case specified, Equation (3-36) applies and results in:

$$\mathbf{D}_{ai} = \mathbf{F}_{ai}^{-1} = \begin{bmatrix} 3.3 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

The alternative method for this case is to take the fully-failed Control Reconfiguration matrix,  $\mathbf{D}_{a1}$ , for the left stabilator:

$$\mathbf{D}_{a1} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 1 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ +0.906 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.906 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ +0.786 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Entry (1,1) is set equal to 1.0 (to generate a full command to the left stabilator, to which you anticipate a response with 70% effectiveness) and all other entries in the first column (column i = 1) are multiplied by 0.3 ( $\varepsilon = .3$ ), to distribute the required additional 30% effectiveness among the unfailed actuators, to yield:

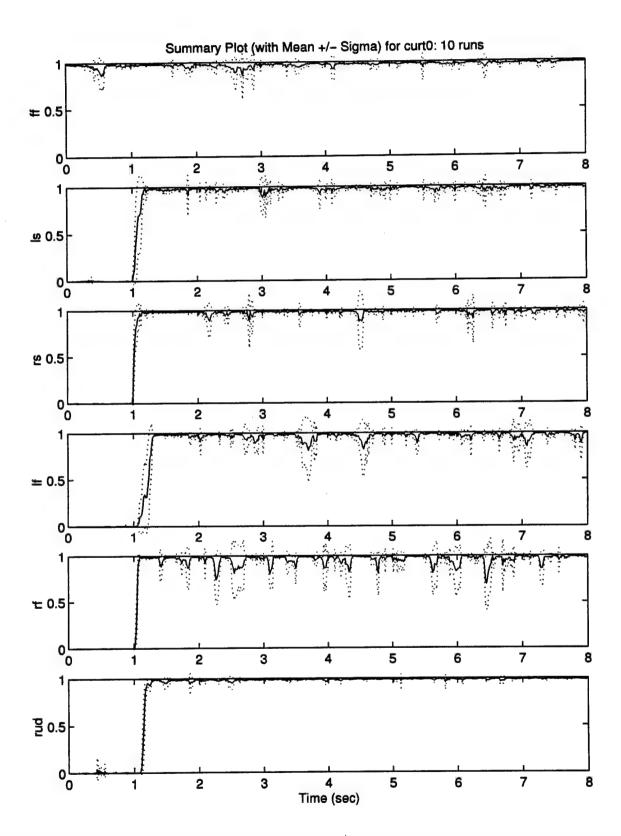
$$\mathbf{D}_{a1\,\text{var}\,iant} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0.3 & 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ +0.2718 & 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -0.2718 & 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ +0.2358 & 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

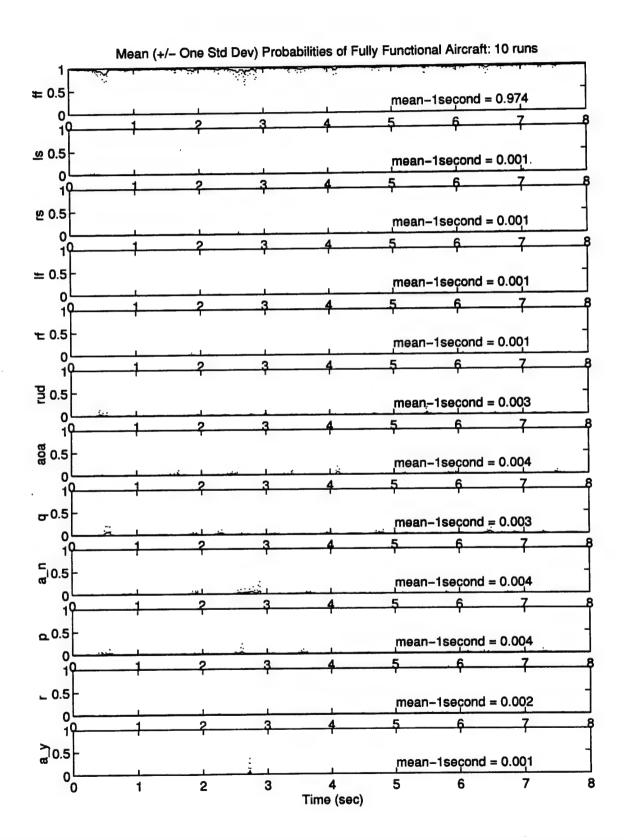
This result inserted into Equation (3-32) satisfies Equation (3-30), and may prevent the left stabilator from being "overdriven" into rate or position saturation.

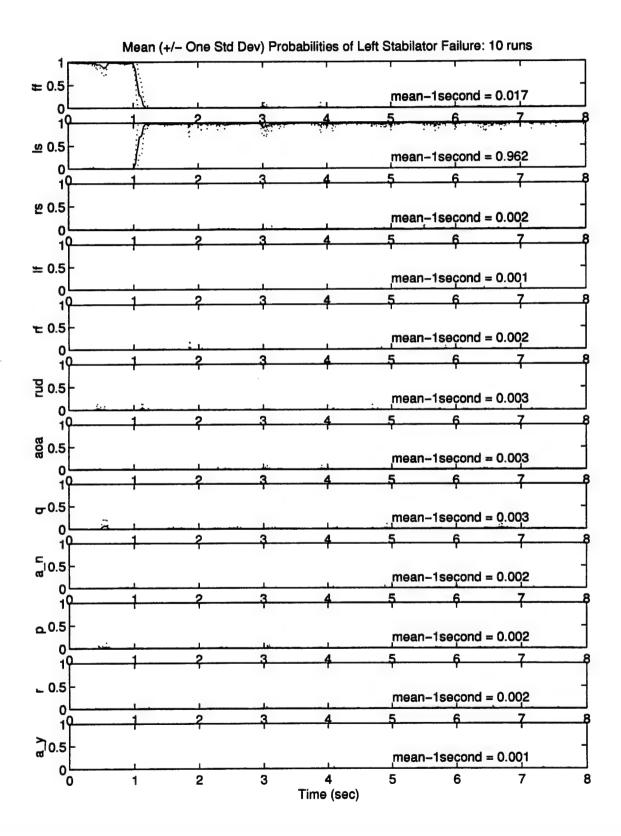
Appendix A.1: Single Total Actuator Impairments ( $\varepsilon = 0$ ), Control Redistribution 'OFF', Dither 'ON', No Maneuvers

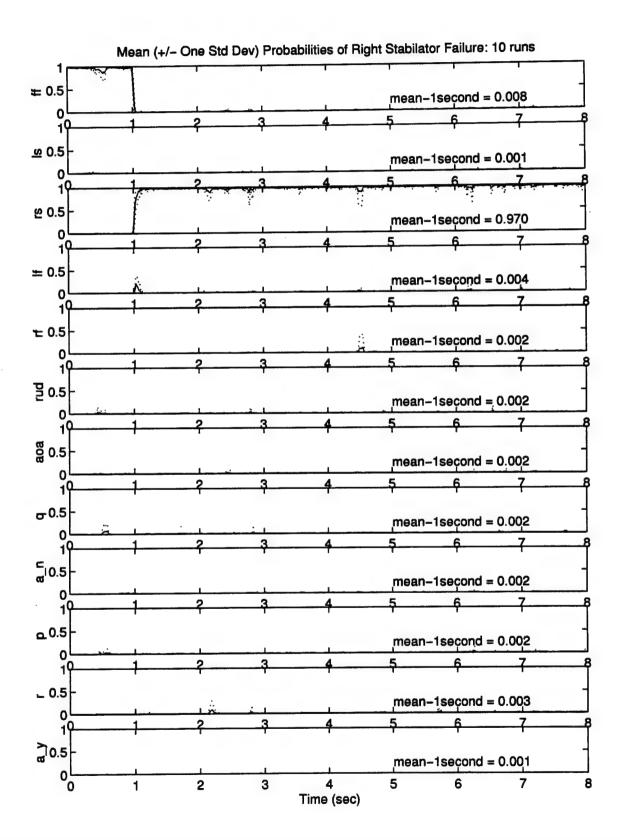
This appendix contains the Probability Summary Plot and individual probability plots for cases of single, total (100%) actuator impairments, without aircraft maneuvering or Control Reconfiguration (Redistribution), but with control dithering (Sections 4.5 and 4.11.1). The following table reviews the MMAE channel abbreviations found on the plots, together with their meanings:

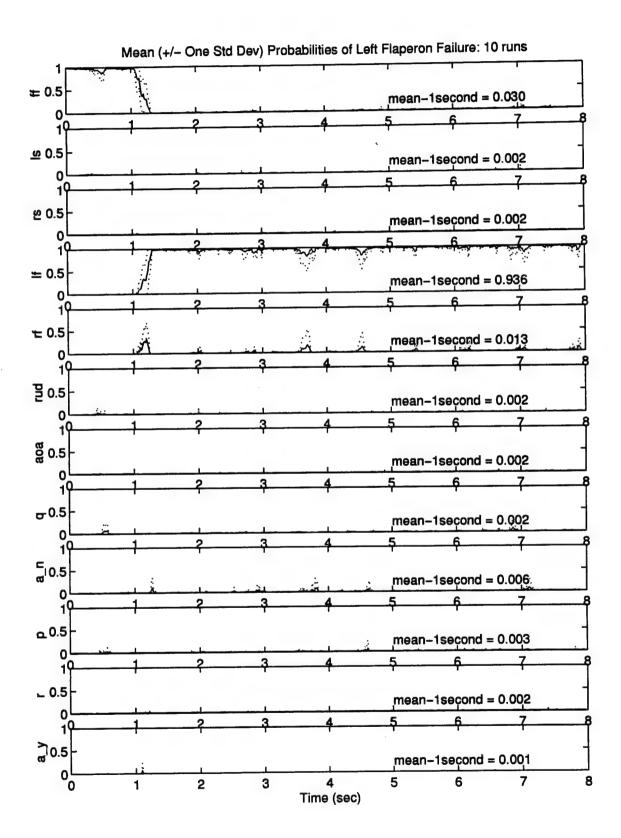
MMAE	Filter	MMAE	Filter
Channel Abbreviation	Hypothesis (Actuators)	Channel Abbreviation	Hypothesis (Sensors)
ff	Fully Functional	aoa	Angle-of-Attack
ls	Left Stabilator	q	Pitch Rate
rs	Right Stabilator	a_n	Normal Acceleration
lf	Left Flaperon	р	Roll Rate
rf	Right Flaperon	r	Yaw Rate
rud	Rudder	a_y	Lateral Acceleration

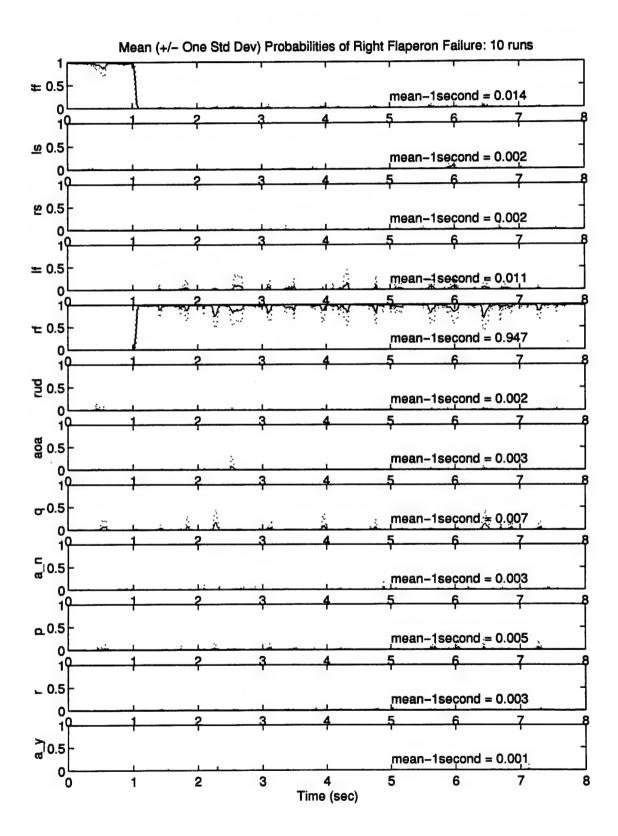


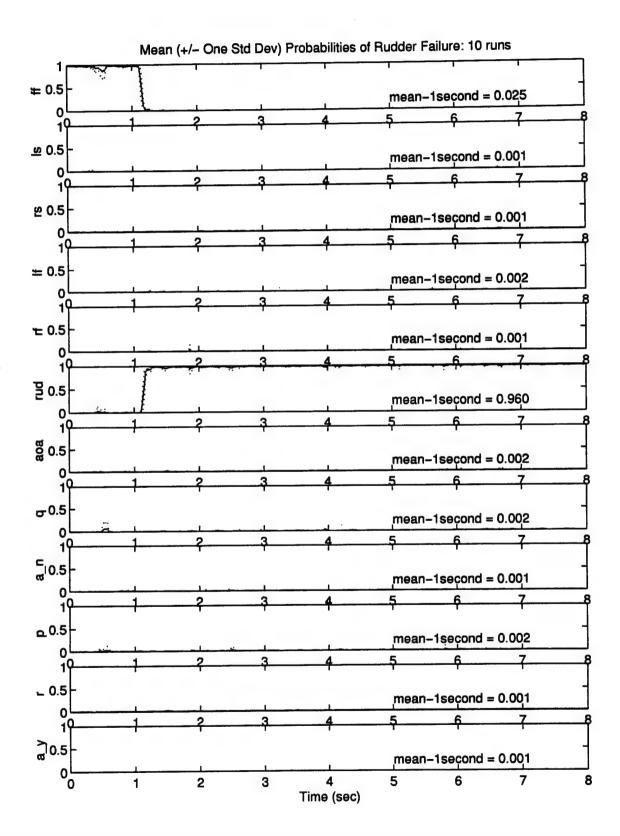






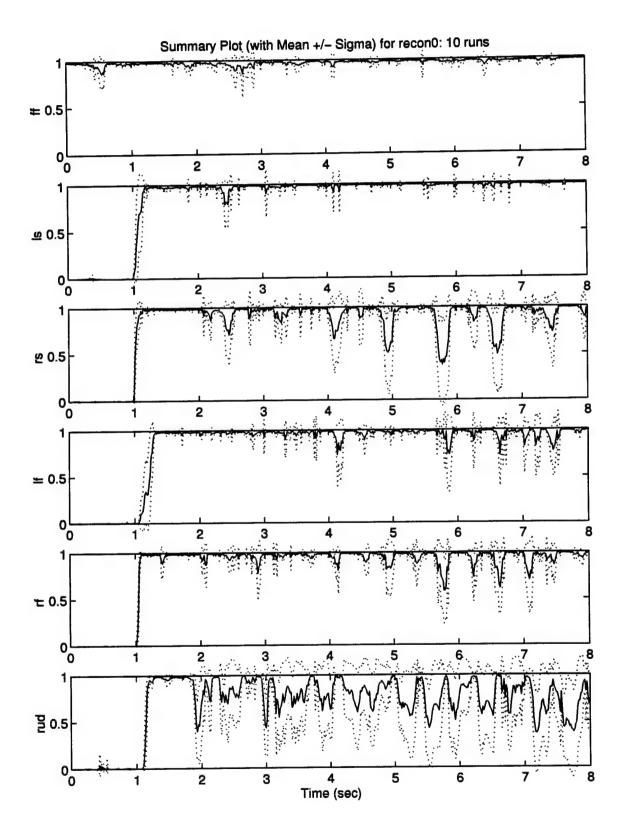


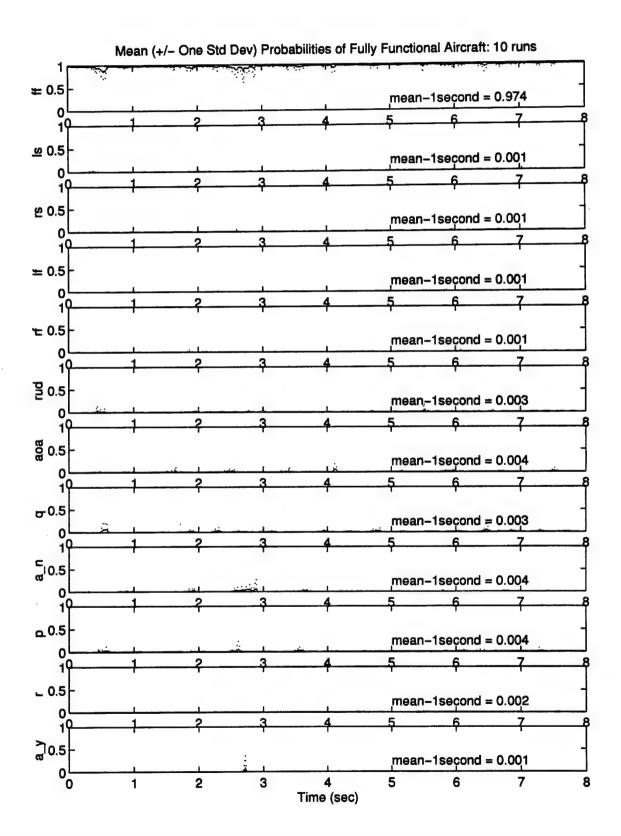


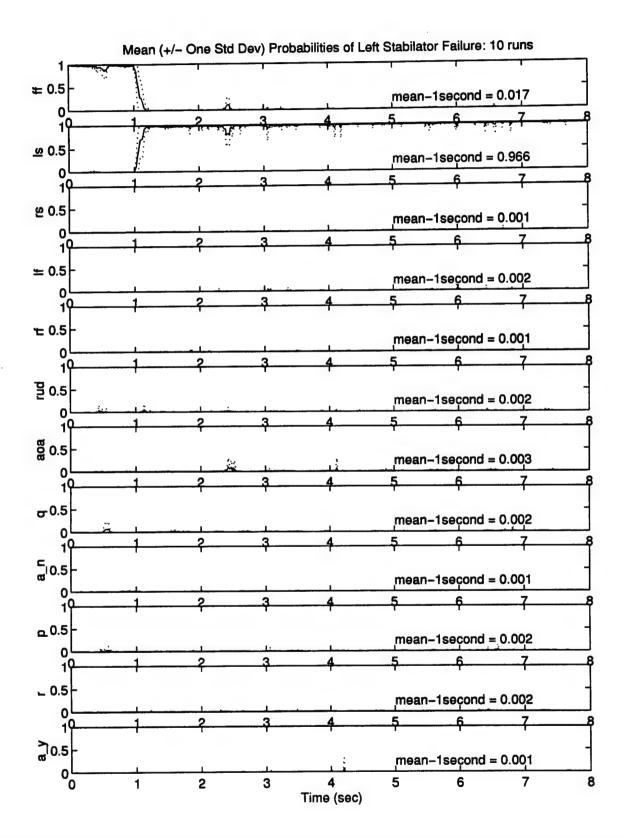


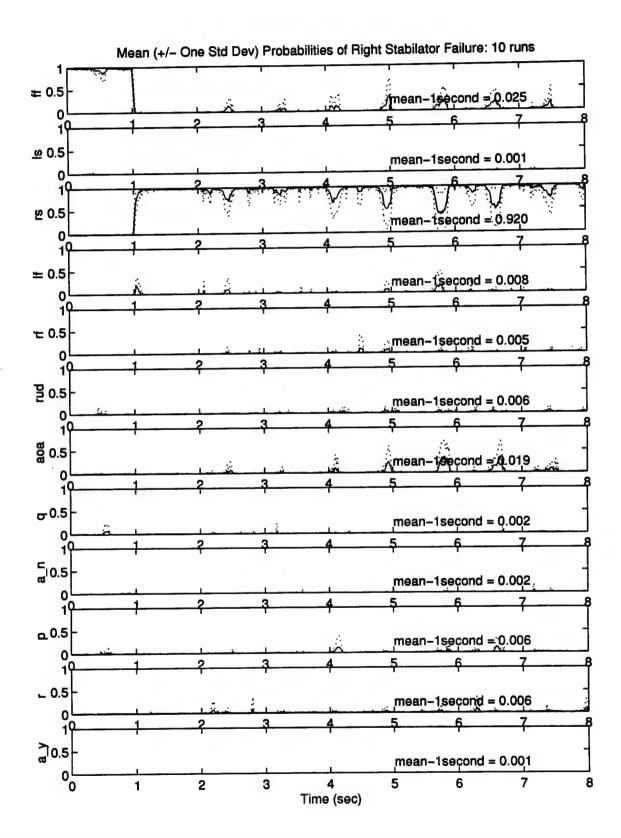
Appendix A.2: Single Total Actuator Impairments ( $\varepsilon = 0$ ), Control Redistribution 'ON', Dither 'ON', No Maneuvers

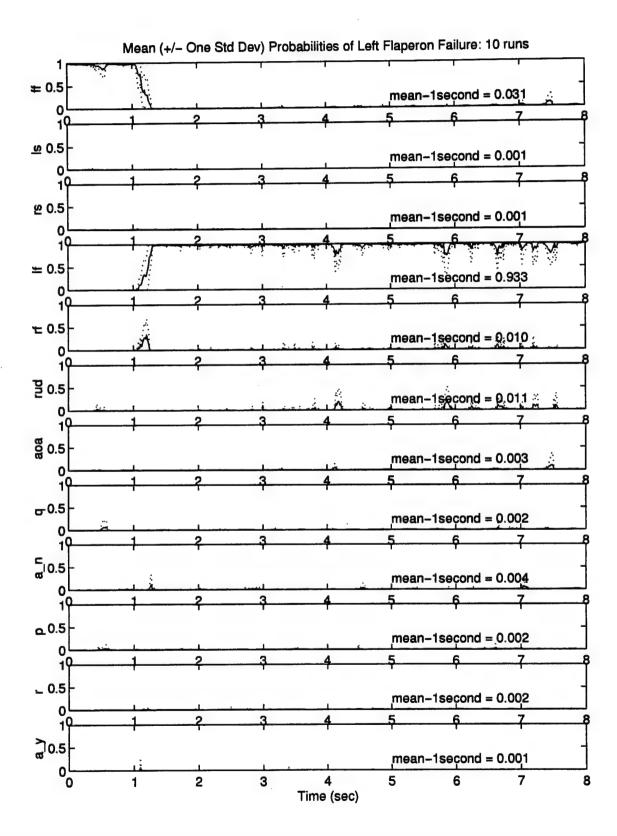
This appendix contains the Probability Summary Plot and individual probability plots for cases of single, total (100%) actuator impairments, without aircraft maneuvering, but with Control Reconfiguration (Redistribution), and with control dithering (Section 4.11.2).

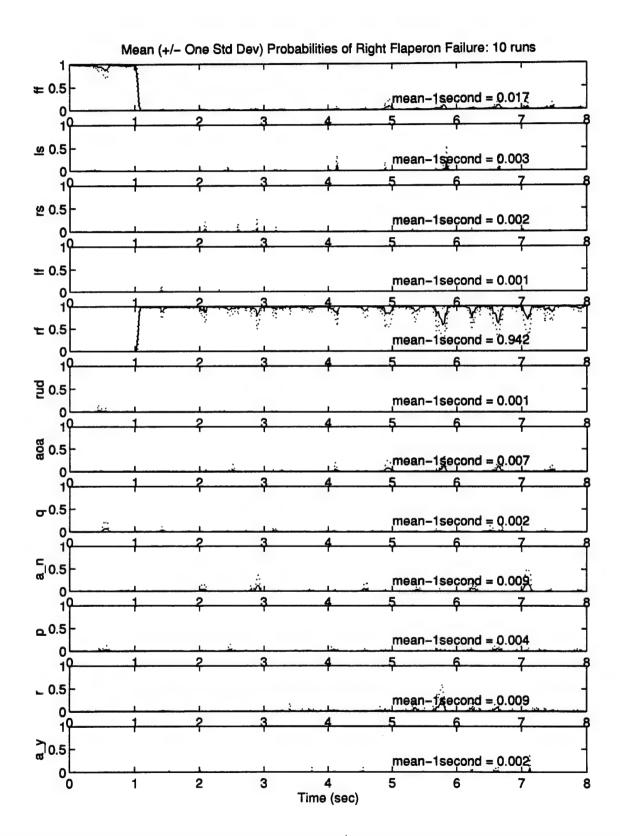


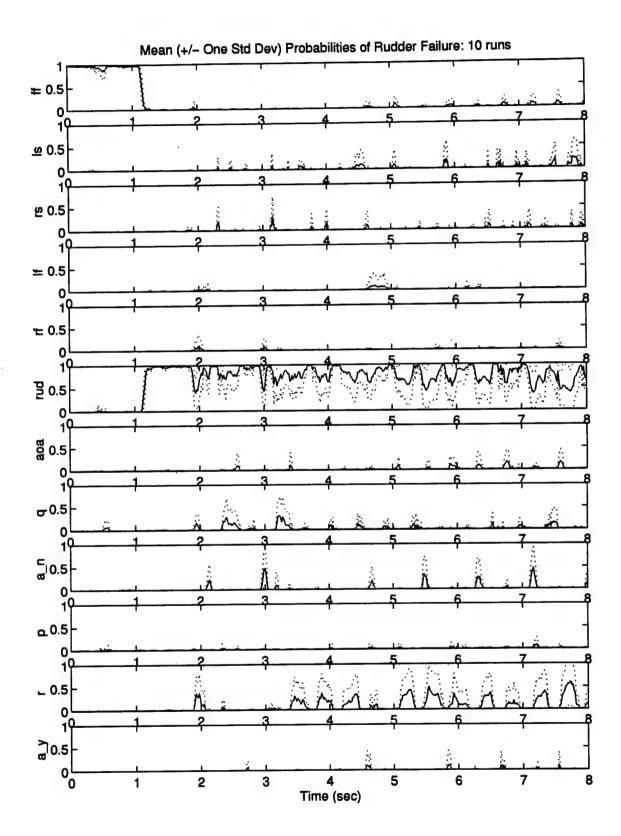






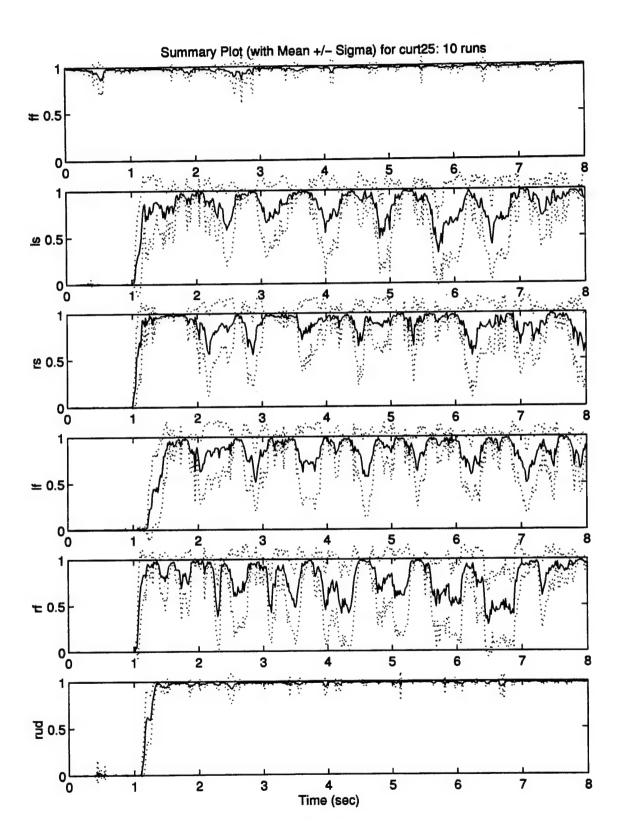


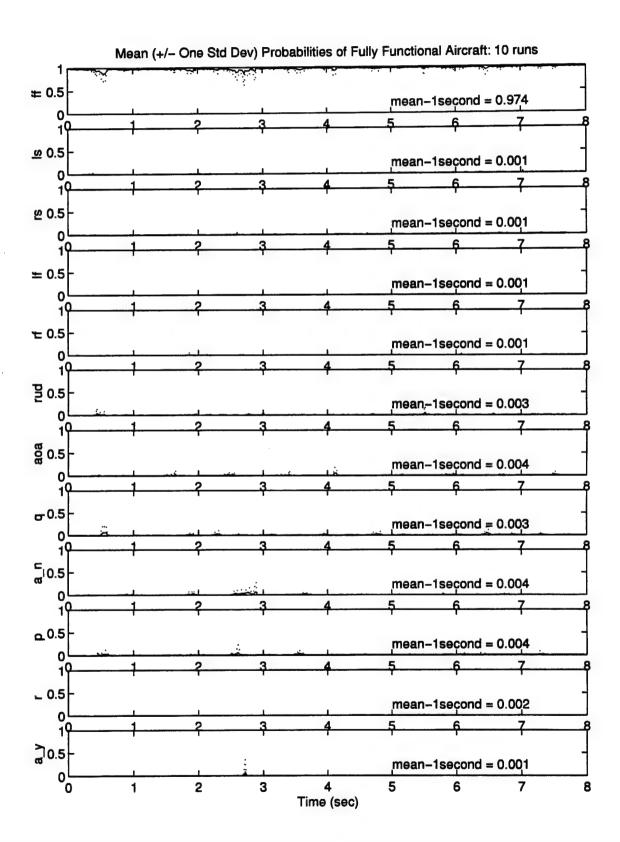


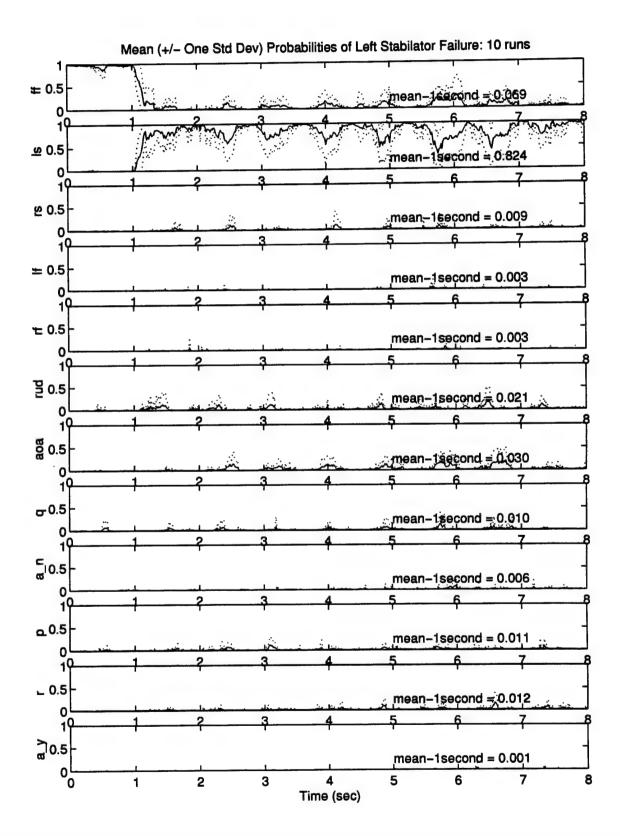


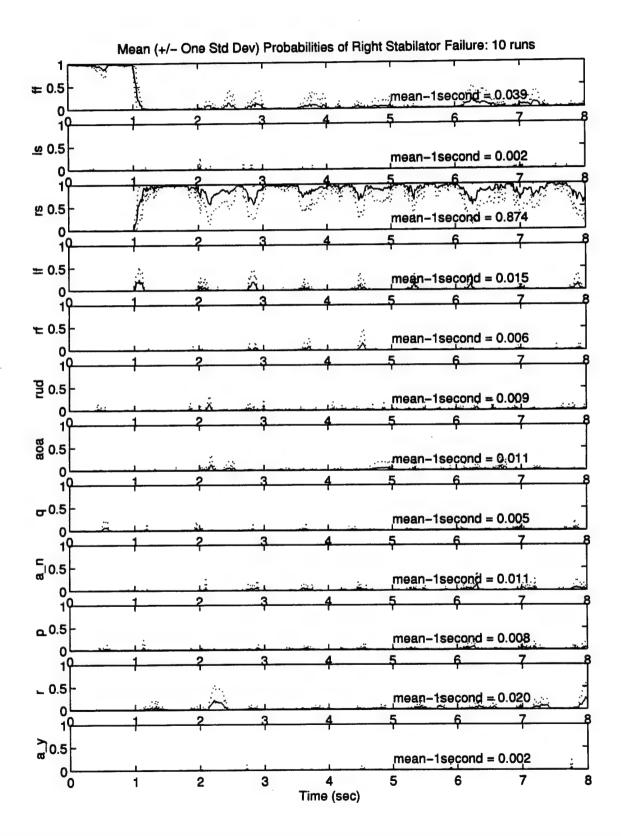
Appendix B.1: Single 75% Actuator Impairments ( $\varepsilon$  = .25), Control Redistribution 'OFF', Dither 'ON', No Maneuvers

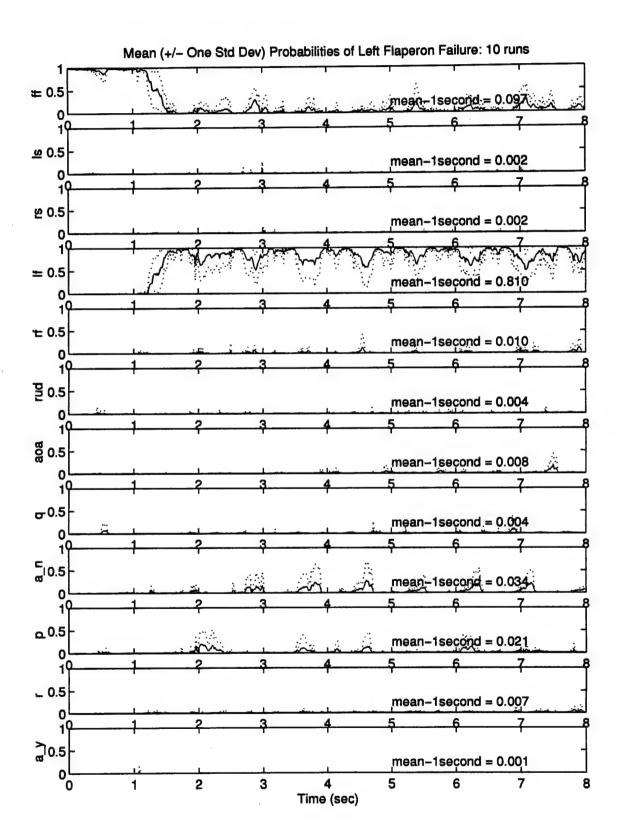
This appendix contains the Probability Summary Plot and individual probability plots for cases of single, 75% ( $\epsilon$  = .25) actuator impairments, without aircraft maneuvering or Control Reconfiguration (Redistribution), but with control dithering (Section 4.12.1).

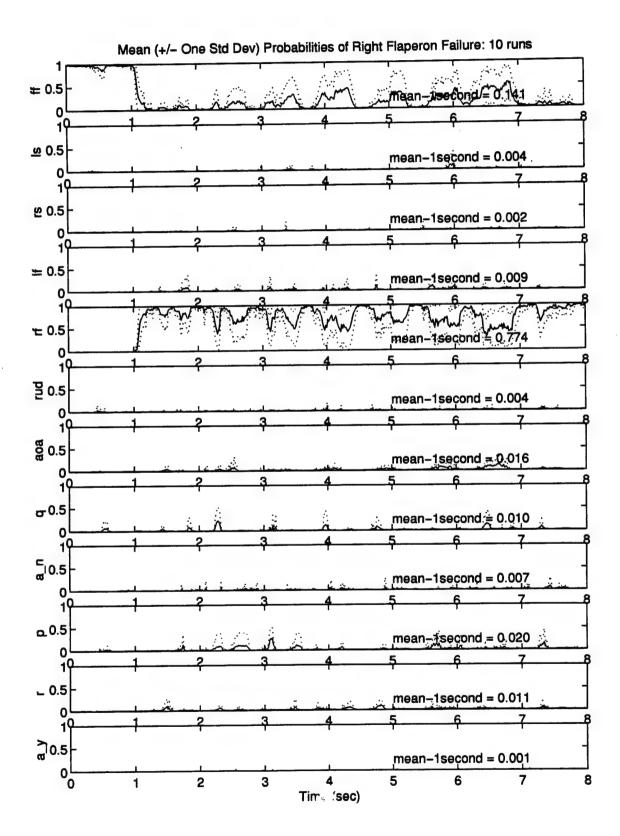


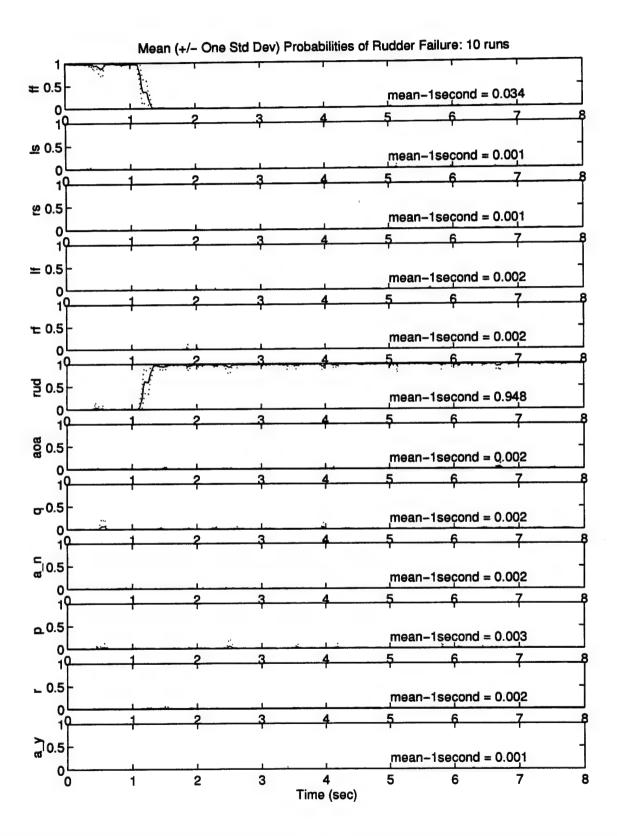






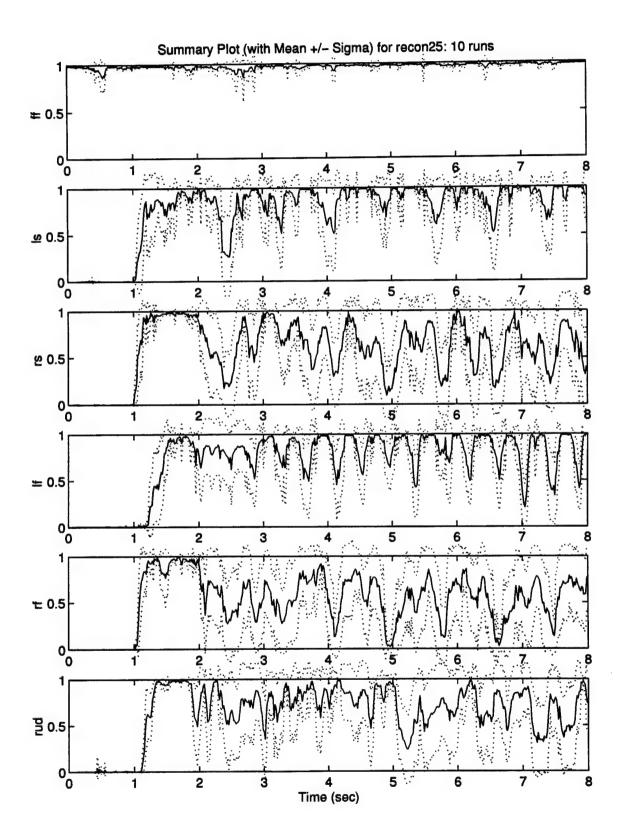


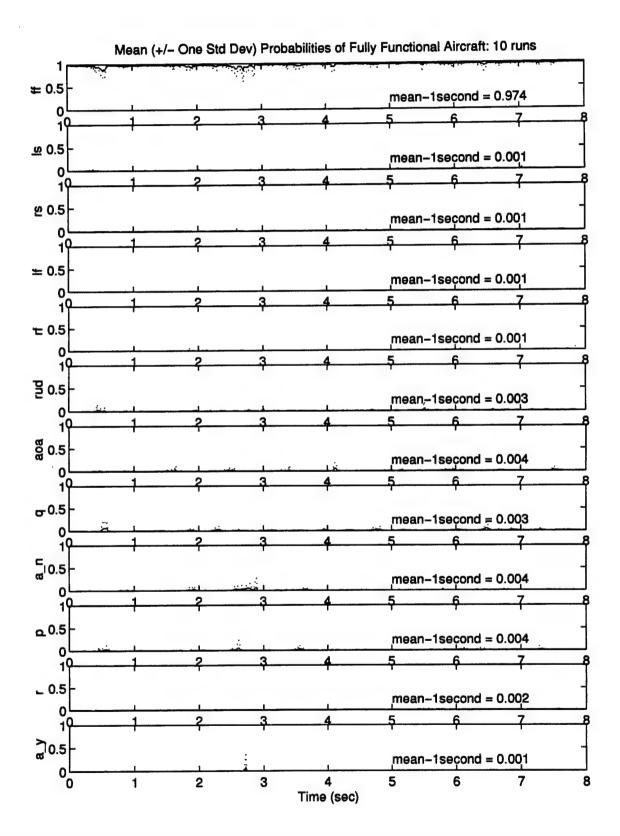


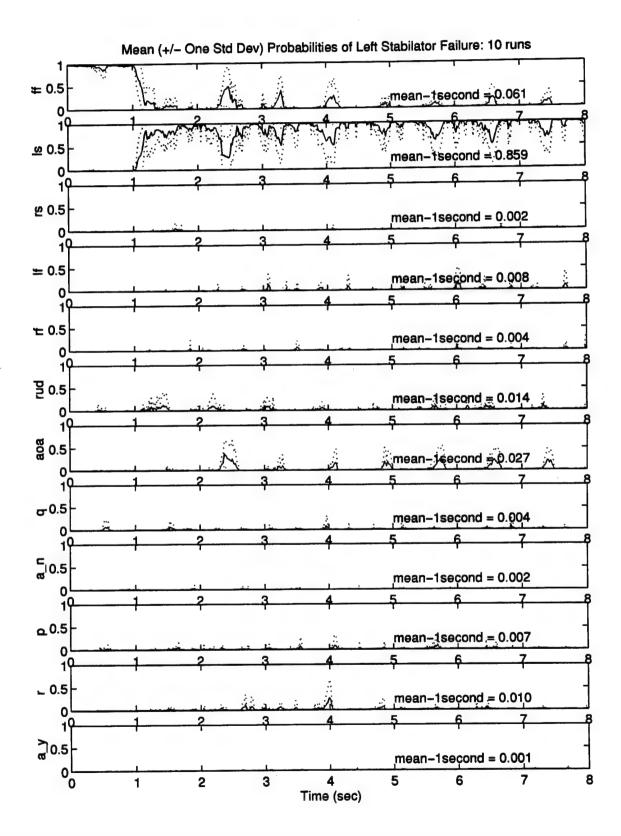


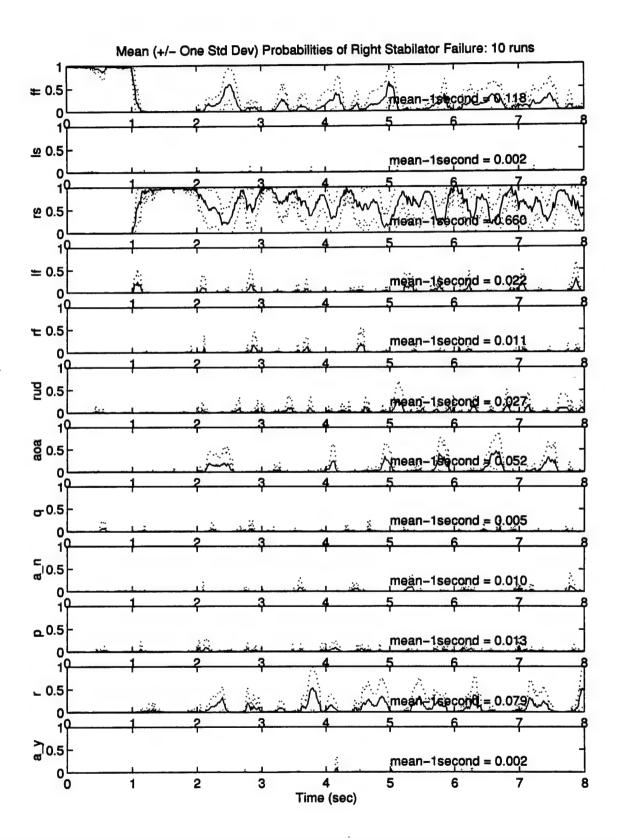
## Appendix B.2: Single 75% Actuator Impairments ( $\varepsilon$ = .25), Control Redistribution 'ON', Dither 'ON', No Maneuvers

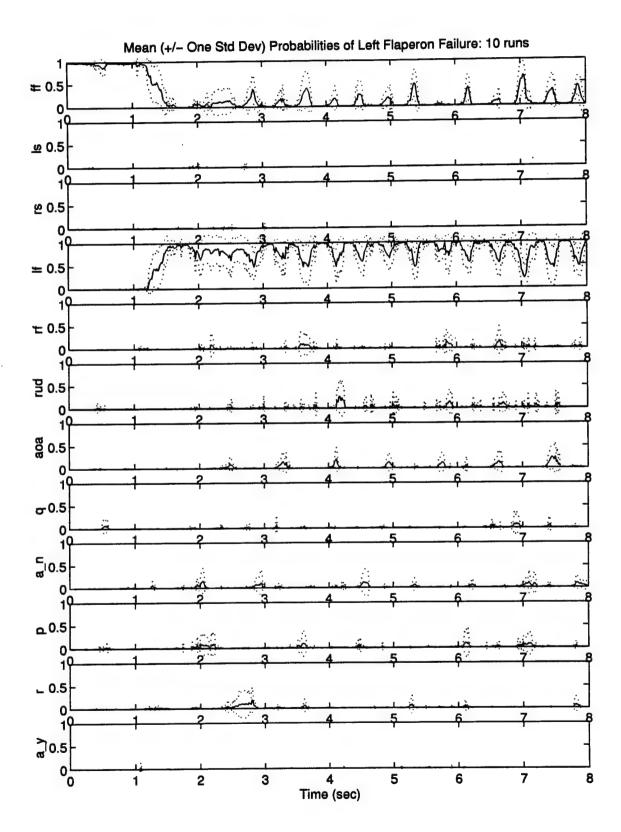
This appendix contains the Probability Summary Plot and individual probability plots for cases of single, 75% ( $\epsilon$  = .25) actuator impairments, without aircraft maneuvering, but with Control Reconfiguration (Redistribution), and with control dithering (Section 4.12.2).

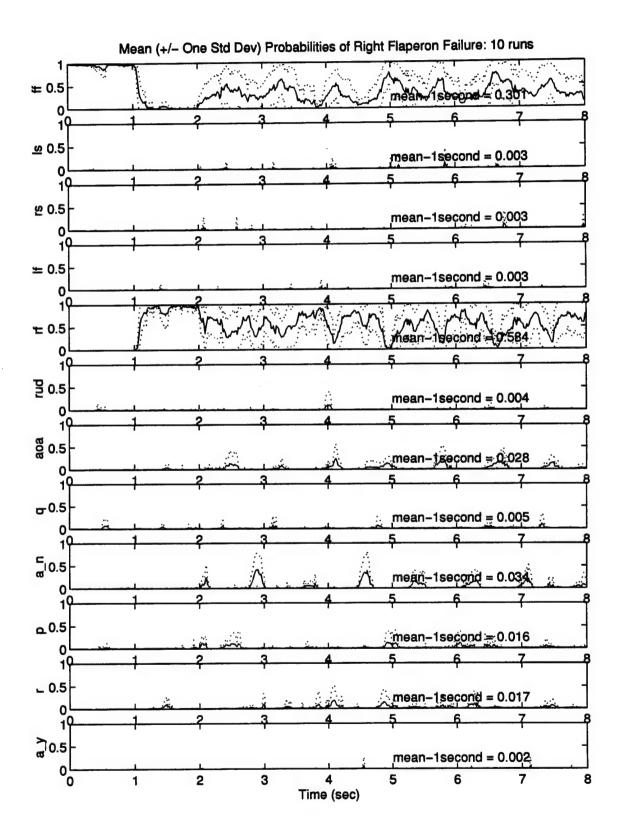


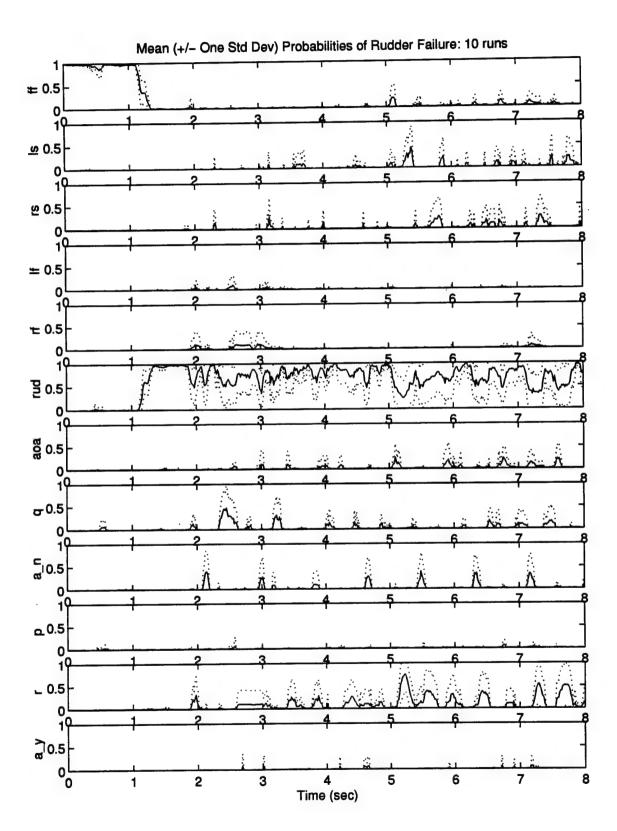






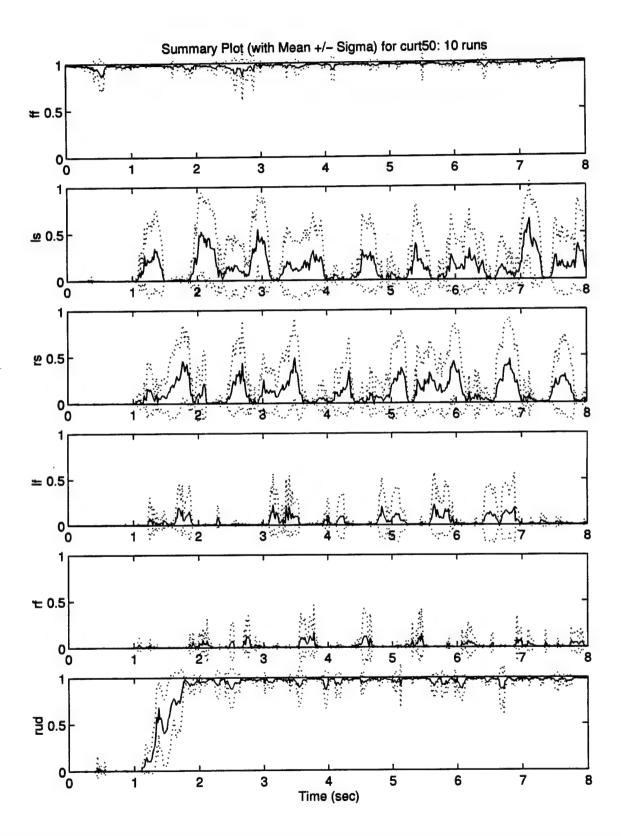


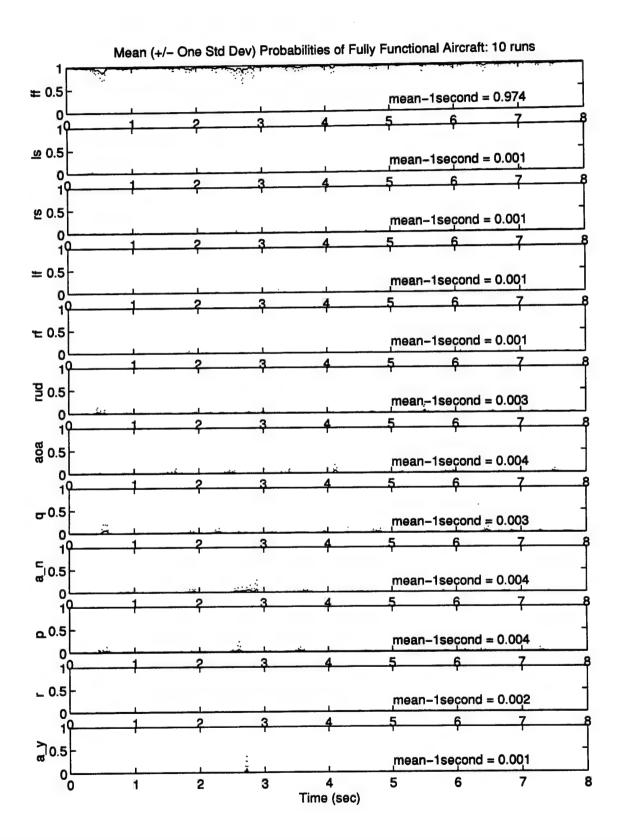


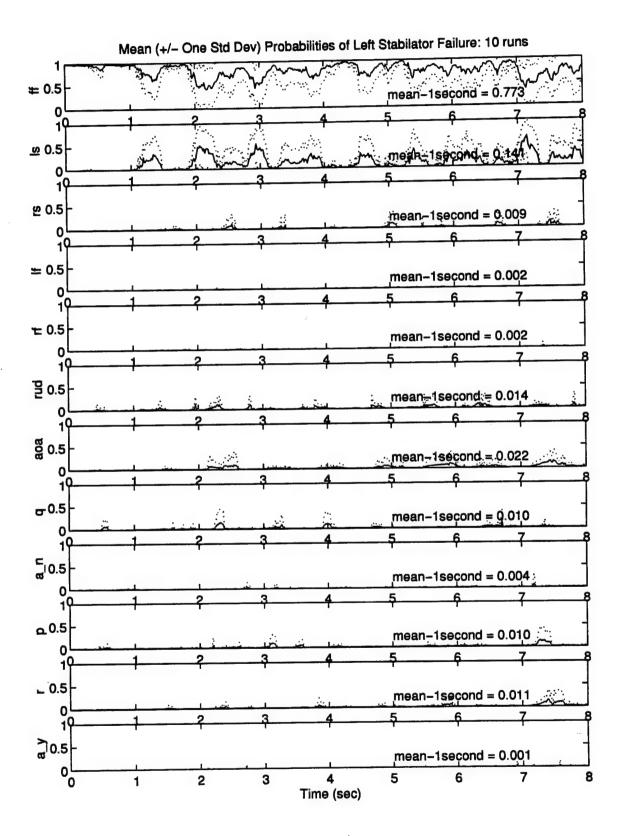


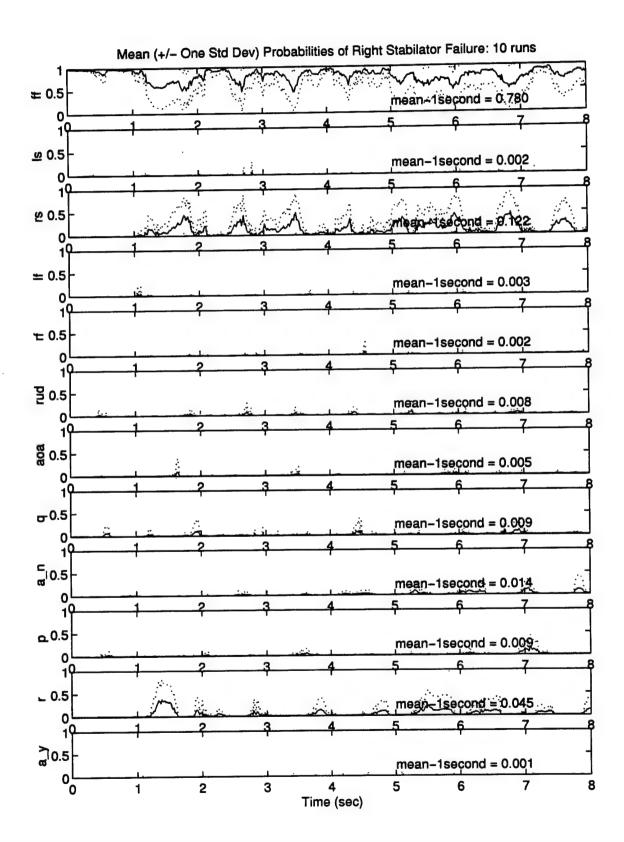
## Appendix C.1: Single 50% Actuator Impairments ( $\varepsilon$ = .5), Control Redistribution 'OFF', Dither 'ON', No Maneuvers

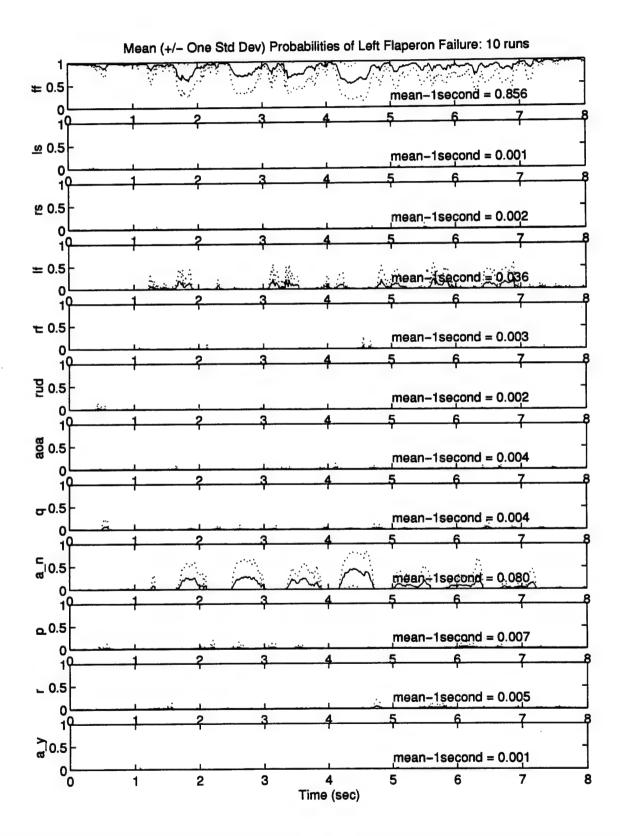
This appendix contains the Probability Summary Plot and individual probability plots for cases of single, 50% ( $\epsilon$  = .5) actuator impairments, without aircraft maneuvering or Control Reconfiguration (Redistribution), but with control dithering (Section 4.13.1).

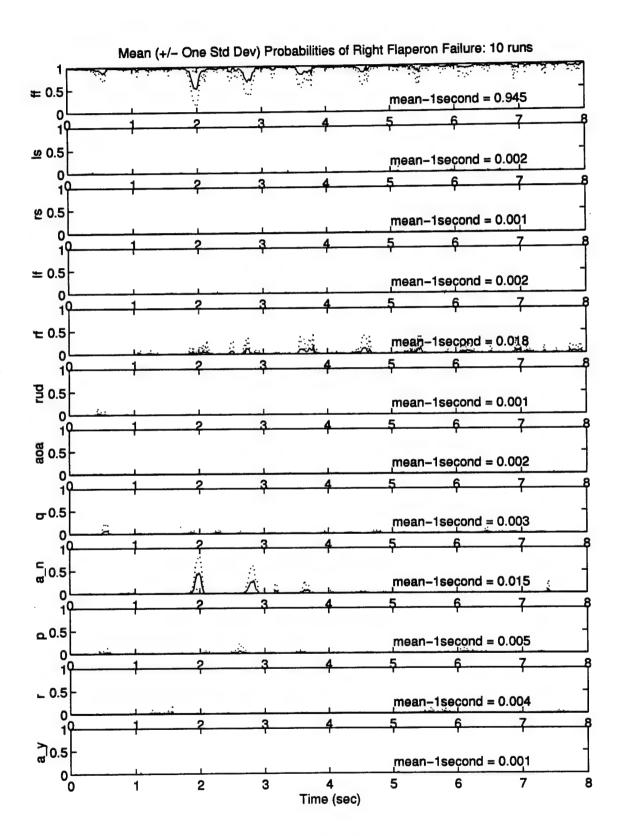


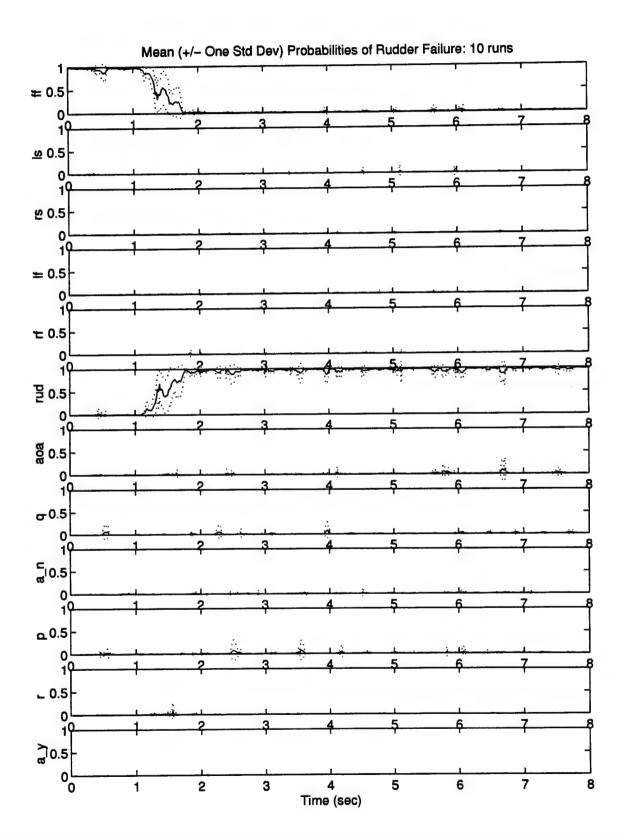






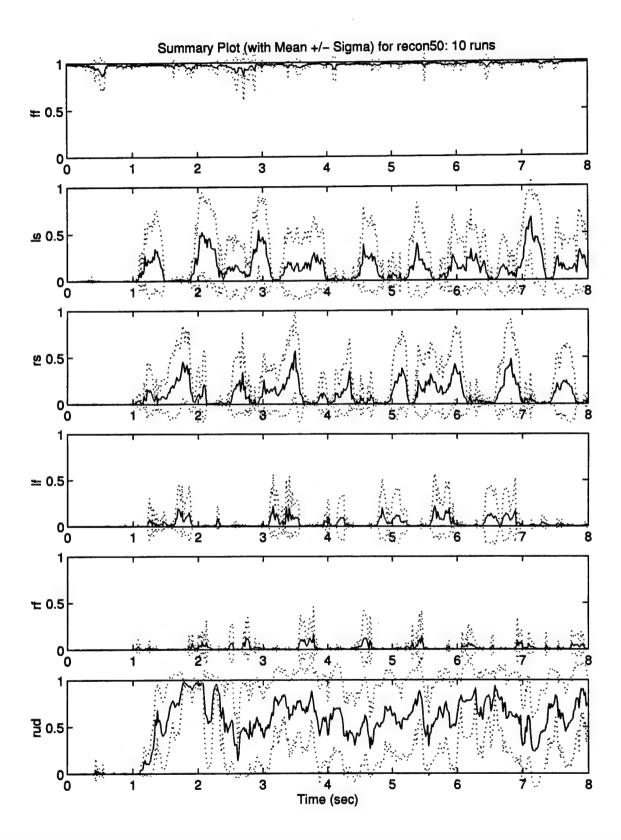


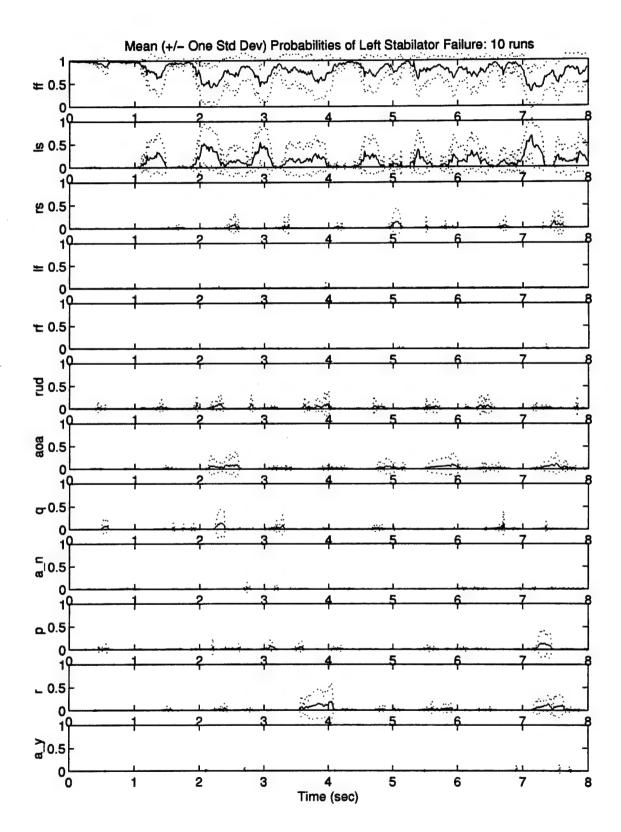


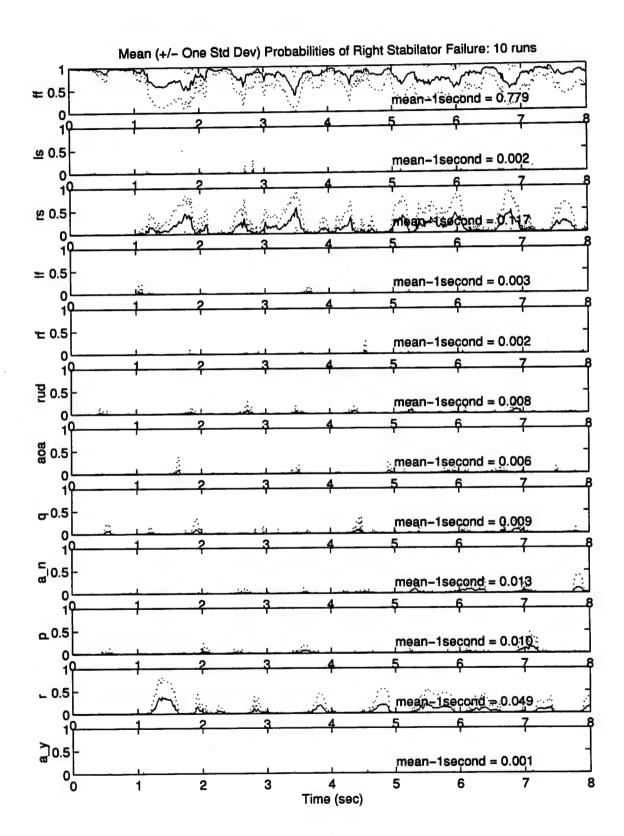


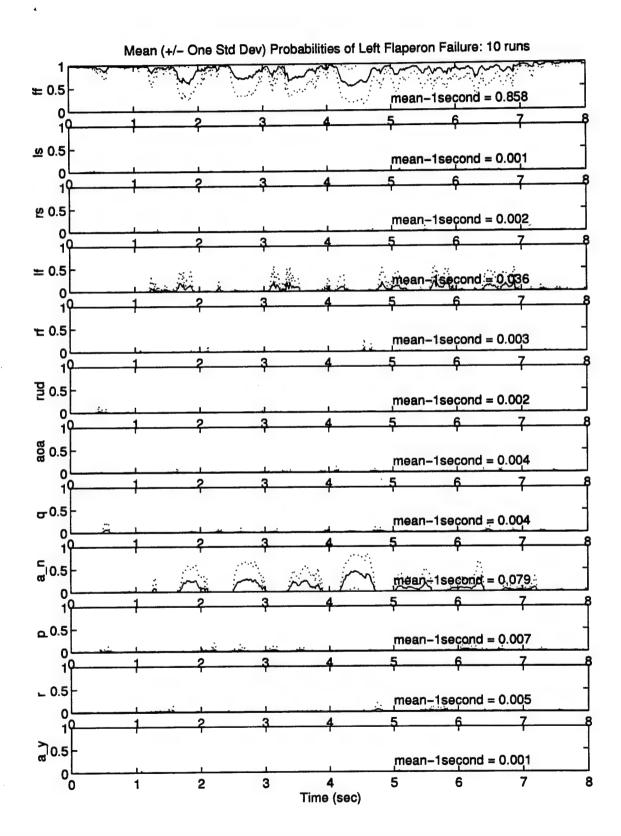
## Appendix C.2: Single 50% Actuator Impairments ( $\varepsilon$ = .5), Control Redistribution 'ON', Dither 'ON', No Maneuvers

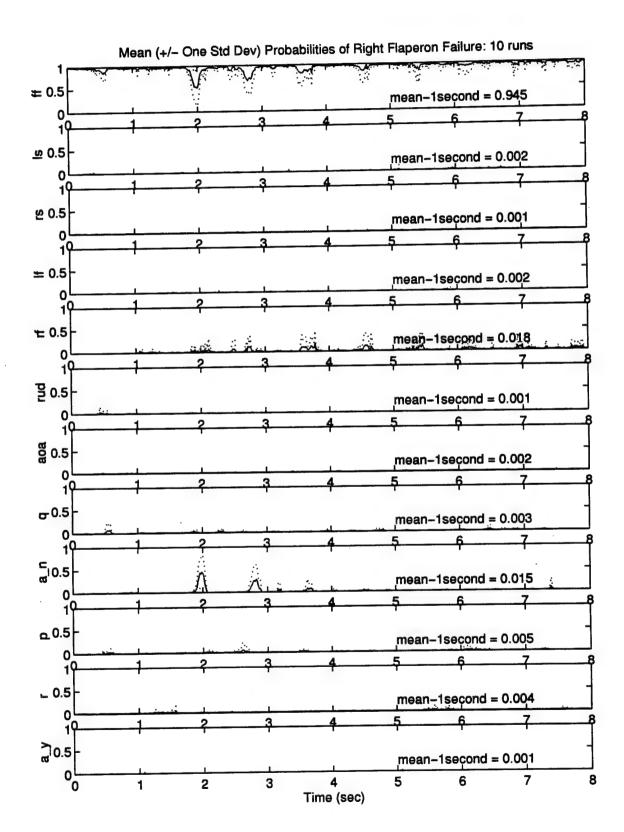
This appendix contains the Probability Summary Plot and individual probability plots for cases of single, 50% ( $\epsilon$  = .5) actuator impairments, without aircraft maneuvering, but with Control Reconfiguration (Redistribution), and with control dithering (Section 4.13.2).

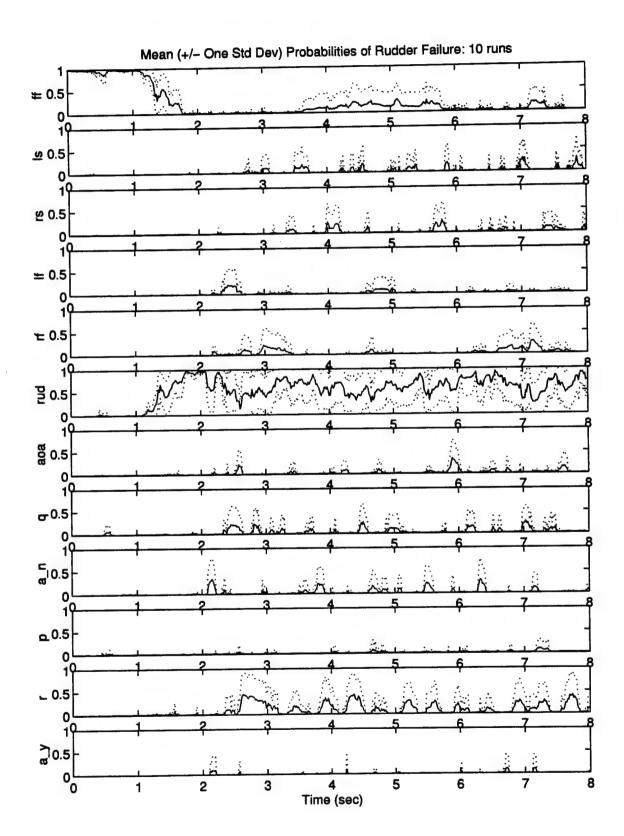












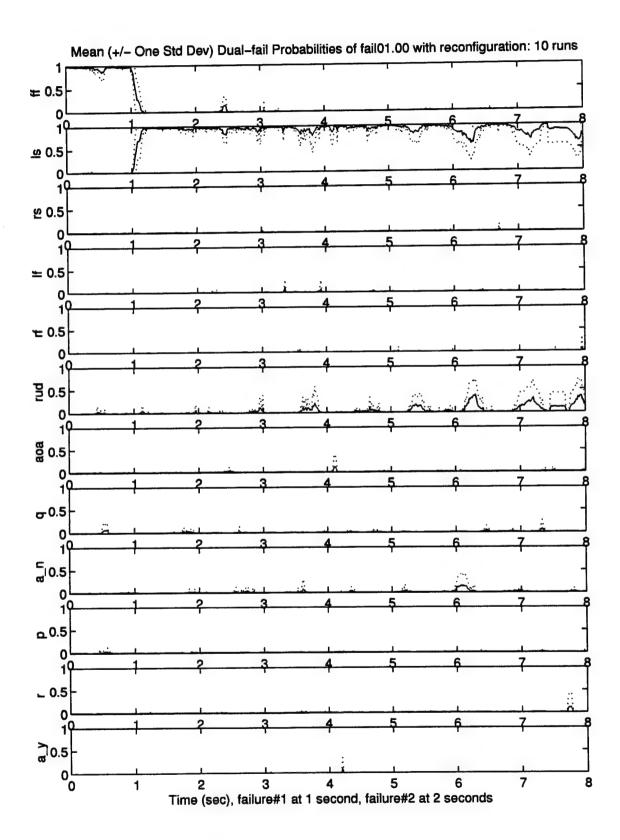
## Appendix D.1: Dual, Total Actuator ( $\varepsilon = 0$ ) and Total-Actuator / Total -Sensor Impairments, Control Redistribution 'ON', Dither 'ON', No Maneuvers

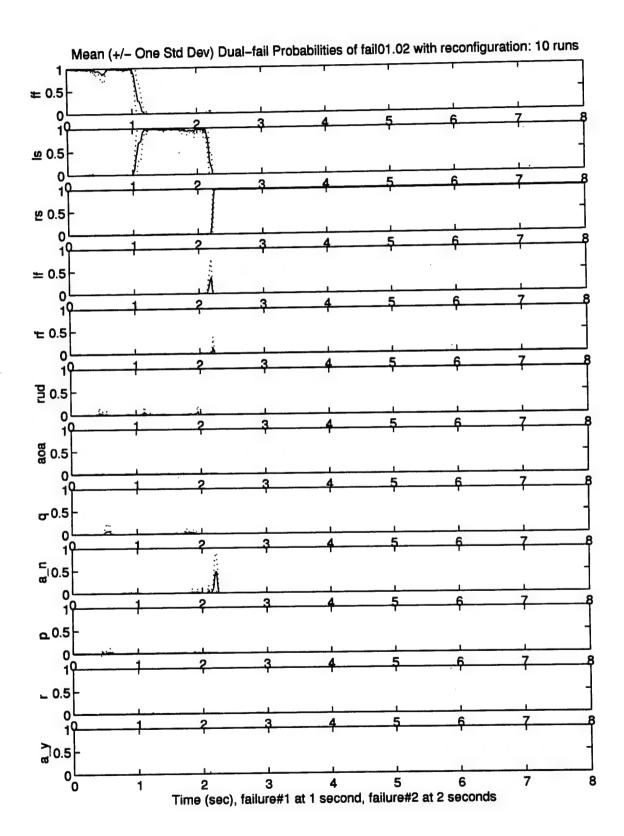
This appendix contains the individual probability plots for "total actuator / total actuator" and "total actuator / total sensor" dual impairment scenarios, with Control Reconfiguration (Redistribution) and with control dithering (Section 4.11.3). The first impairment is inserted at 1 second, followed by the second impairment at 2 seconds, and in all cases, there is no aircraft maneuvering. Table D.1 on the following page lists the impairment cases, by case number, which are to be found in this appendix. The leftmost column of Table D.1 represents the first impairment occurring at 1 second, while the top row represents the second impairment occurring at 2 seconds. The table entries list the failure codes found in the plot titles for the failure case represented by the table row and column. Bold entries correspond to cases of no second impairment. As an example, the entry for a left stabilator (LS) impairment at 1 second, followed by a right flaperon (RF) impairment at 2 seconds is found in entry '(LS, RF)' in the table, and the corresponding failure case is 'fail01.04'. The probability plot will contain this code ('fail01.04') in the plot title. In fact, for this specific case, the plot title is: "Mean (+ / - One Std Dev) Dual-fail Probabilities of fail01.04 with reconfiguration: 10 runs". The reader should not be confused by the fact that, for cases of total sensor second impairments, there is an extra set of zeros (example: 'fail001.006' vs. 'fail01.06', as one may anticipate) in the failure code. The dual, total actuator impairment cases were run at an earlier date, before the additional zero placeholders were added to the plotting routine to provide for meaningful plot titles during partial impairment scenarios to come. The reader is also reminded that, after the switch to the Level '1' filter bank, the meanings of the probability traces in the plots (except for the fully functional trace, which retains the same meaning) change to that of the first impairment plus the second impairment.

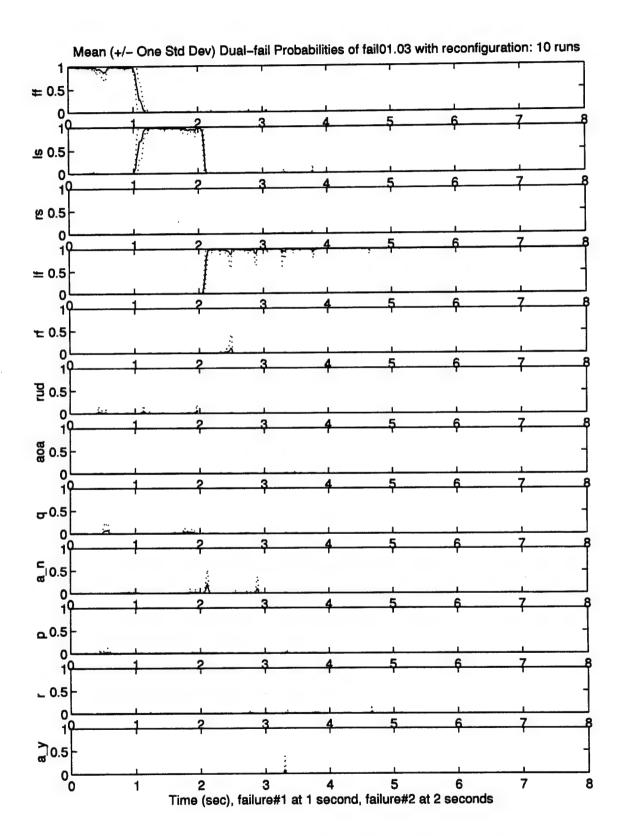
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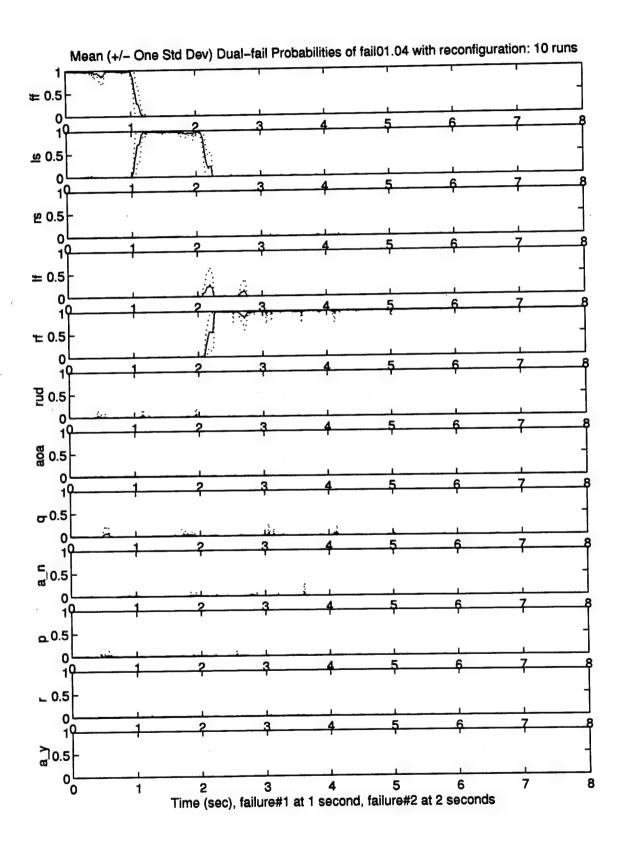
	S	RS	LF	RF	RUD	AOA	0	A_n	P	~	A_y
	2000	(10001)	(1000)	(1000/)	(1000/)	(1000/)	(1000)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(10070)	(10070)	(100/0)		(100/0)	
LS	fail01.00	fail01.02	fail01.03	fail01.04	fail01.05	fail001.006	fail001.007	fail001.008	fail001.009	fail001.0010 fail001.0011	fail001.0011
(100%)											
RS	fail02.01	fail02.00 fail02.03	fail02.03	fail02.04	fail02.05	fail002.006	fail002.007	fail002.008		fail002.009 fail002.0010 fail002.0011	fail002.0011
(%)01)											
LF	fail03.01	fail03.02	fail03.00	fail03.04	fail03.05	fail003.006	fail03.05 fail003.006 fail003.007	fail003.008	fail003.009	fail003.009 fail003.0010	fail003.0011
(100%)	_										
RF	fail04.01	fail04.02	fail04.03	fail04.00	fail04.05	fail004.006	fail04.05 fail004.006 fail004.007 fail004.008	fail004.008	fail004.009	fail004.0010   fail004.0011	fail004.0011
(100%)											
RUD	fail05.01	fail05.01 fail05.02	fail05.03	fail05.04	fai105.00	fail005.006	fail05.00 fail005.006 fail005.007	fail005.008	fail005.009	fail005.0010 fail005.0011	fail005.0011
(100%)											

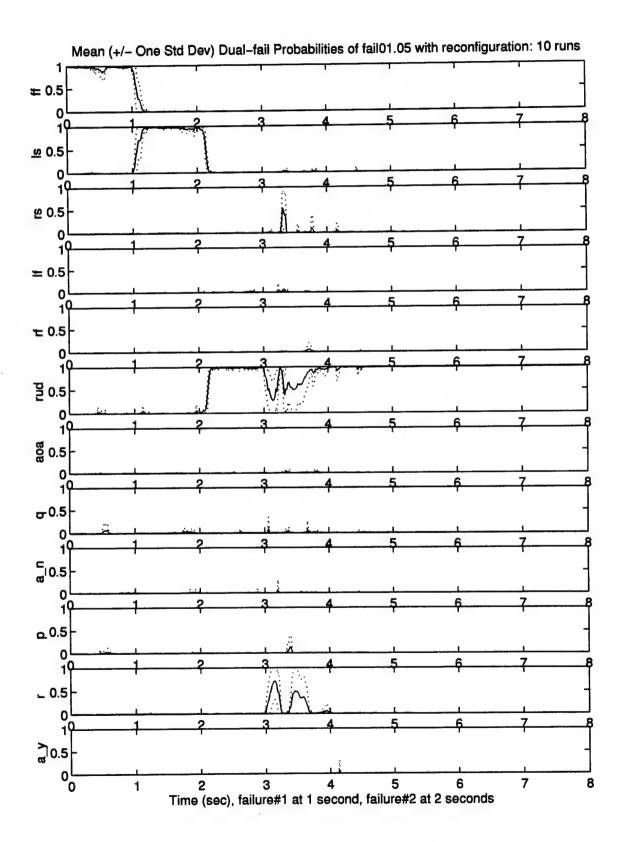
Table D.1 A Listing of All Probability Plots Found in Appendix D.1 by Failure Case

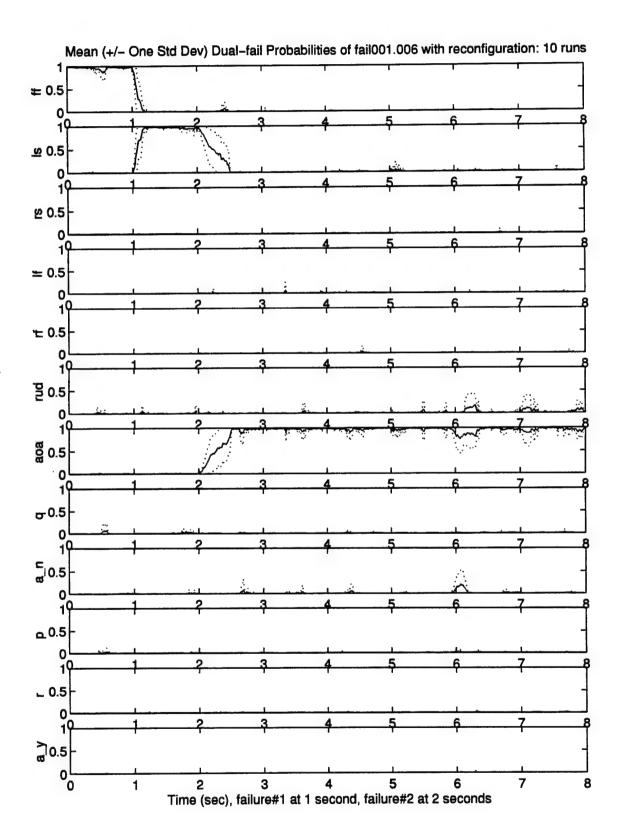


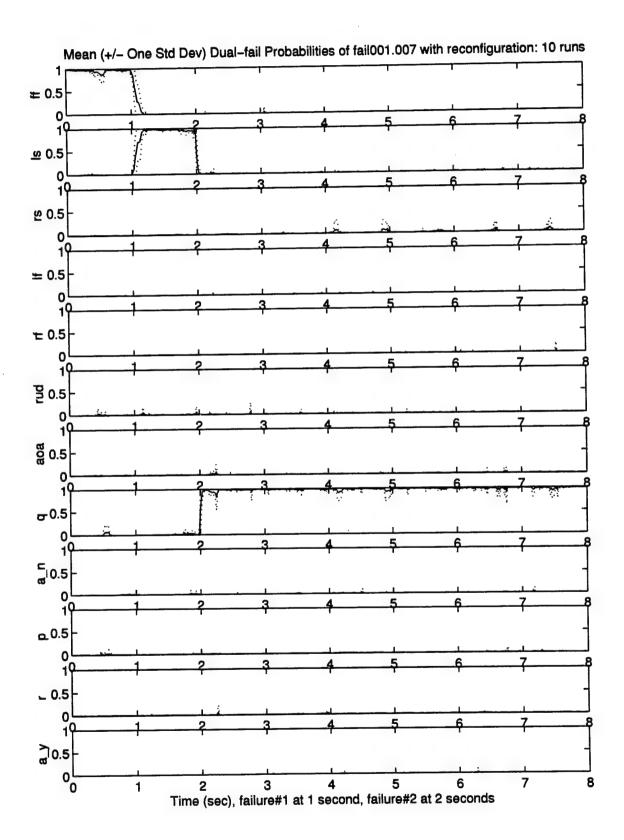


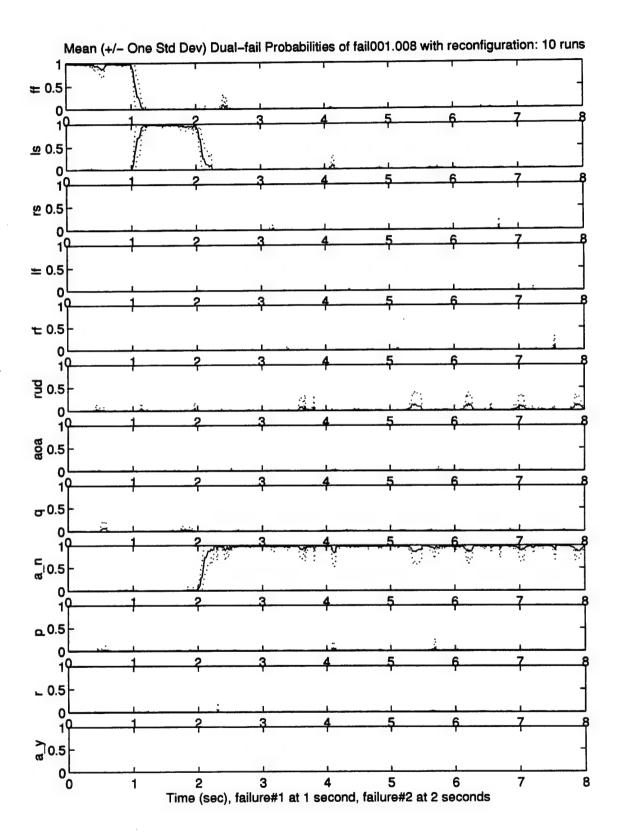


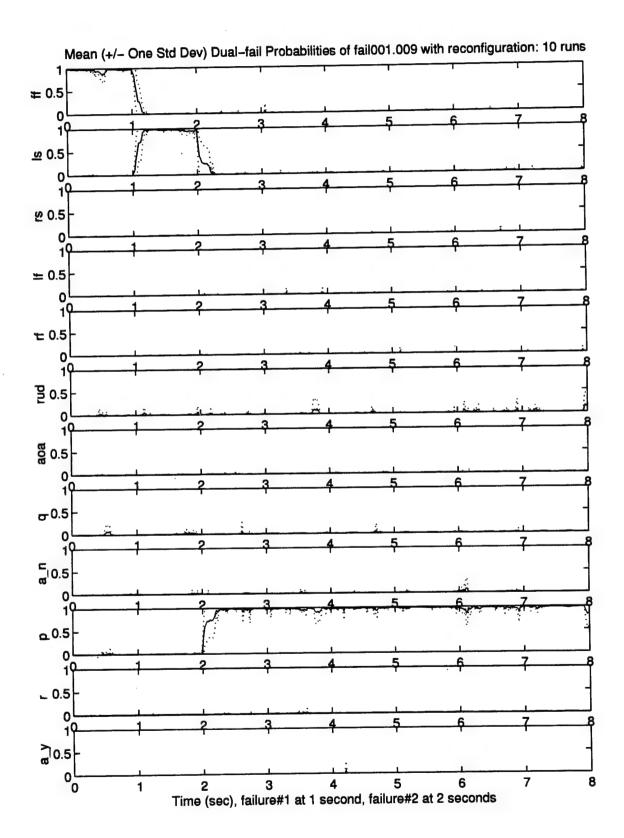


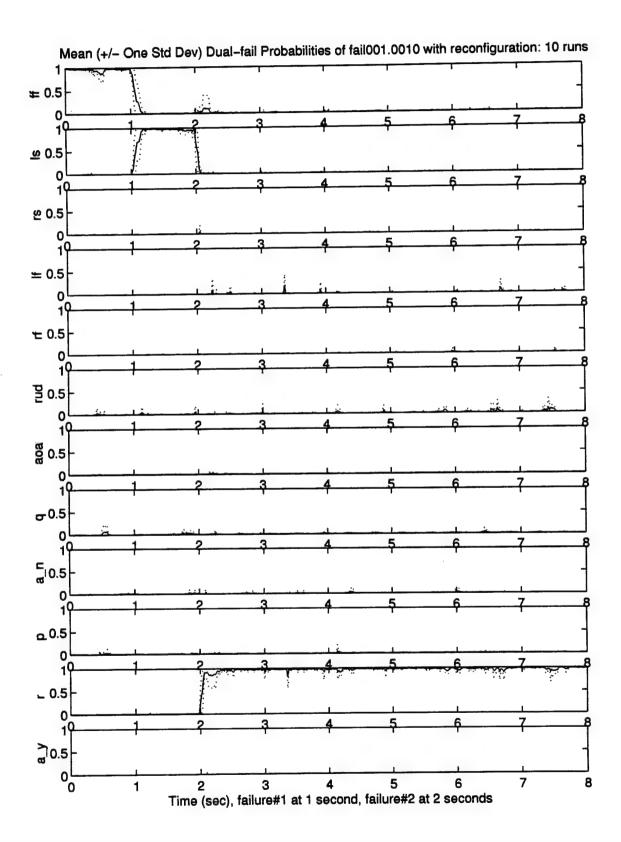


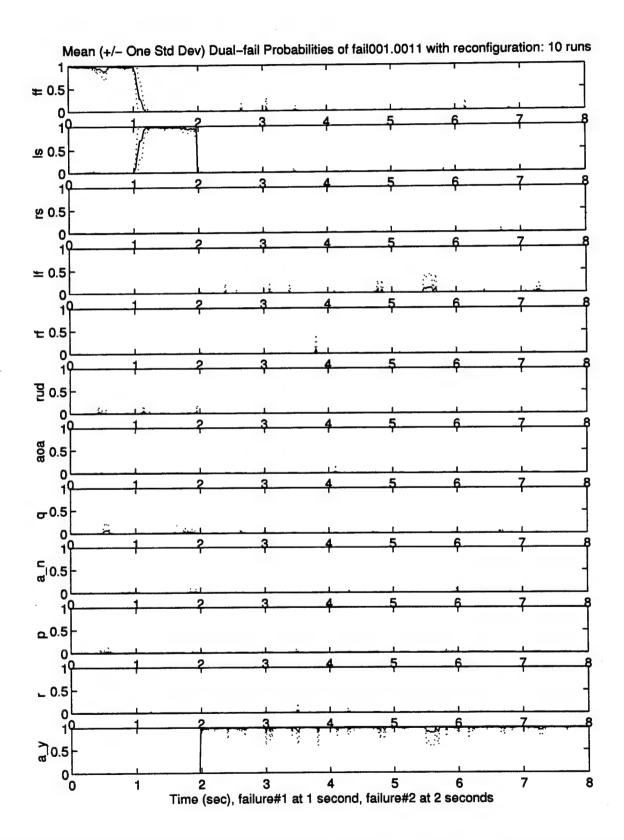


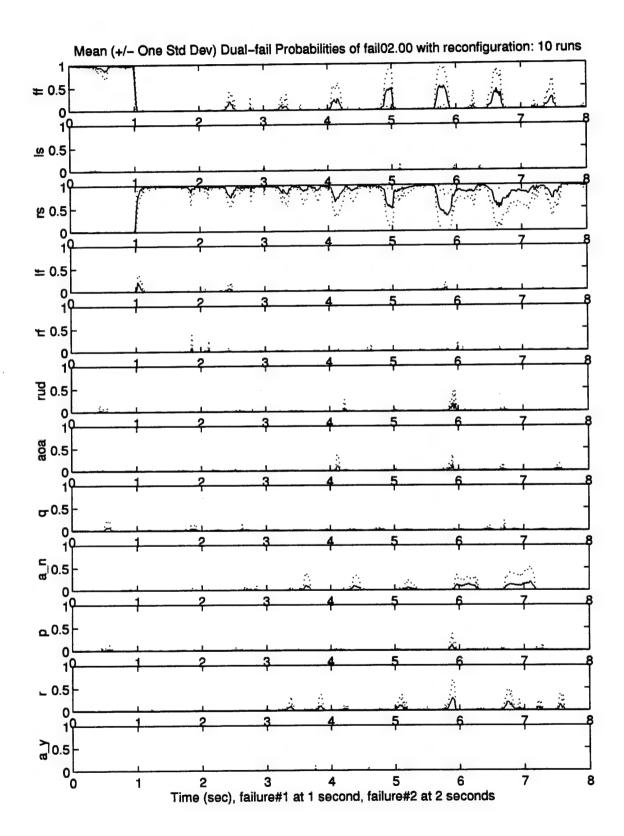


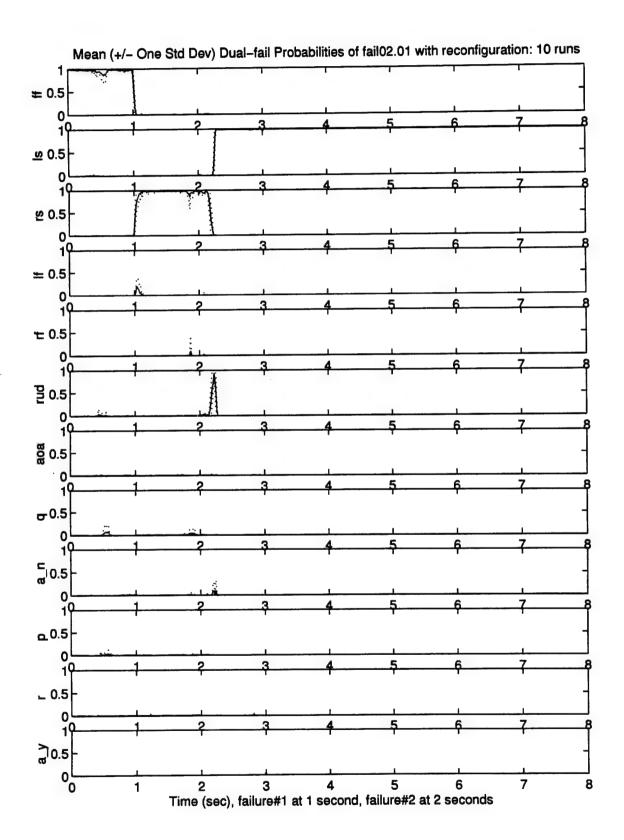


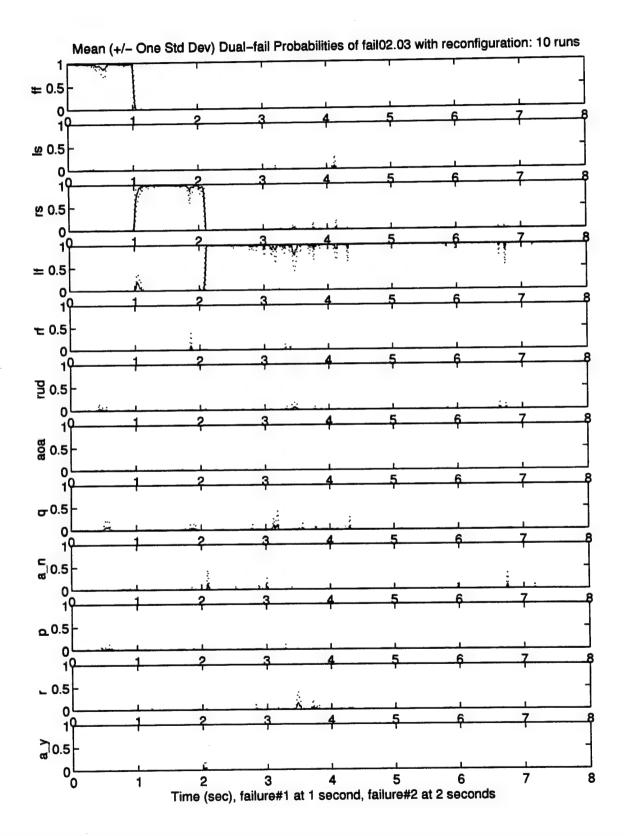


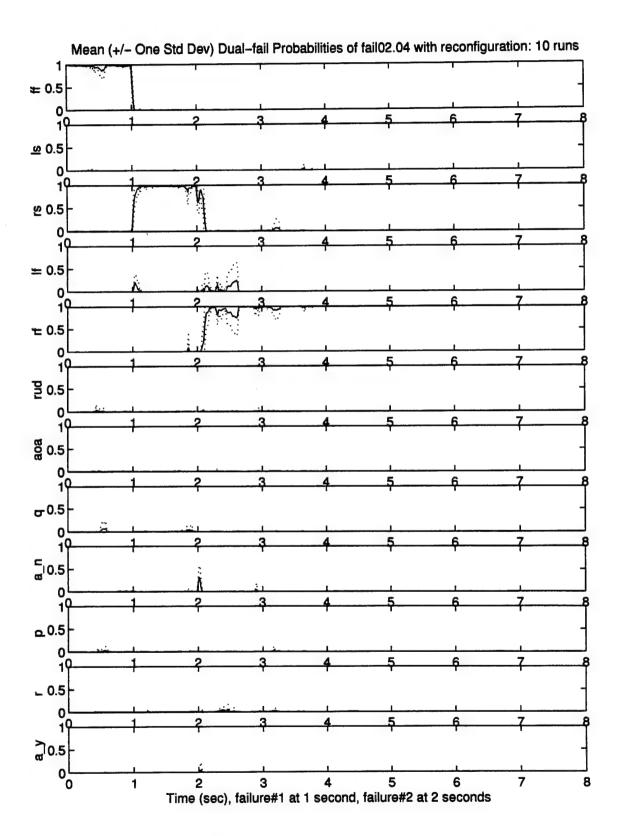


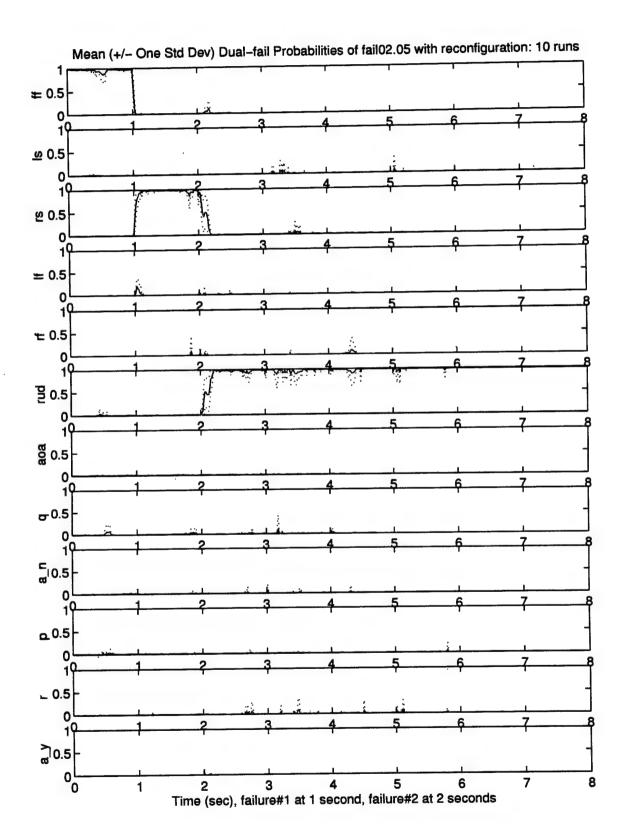


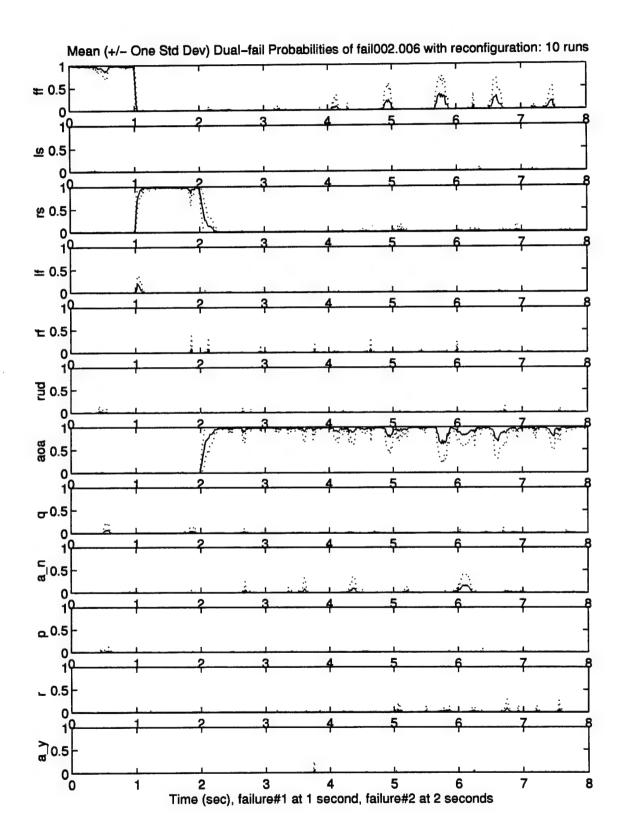


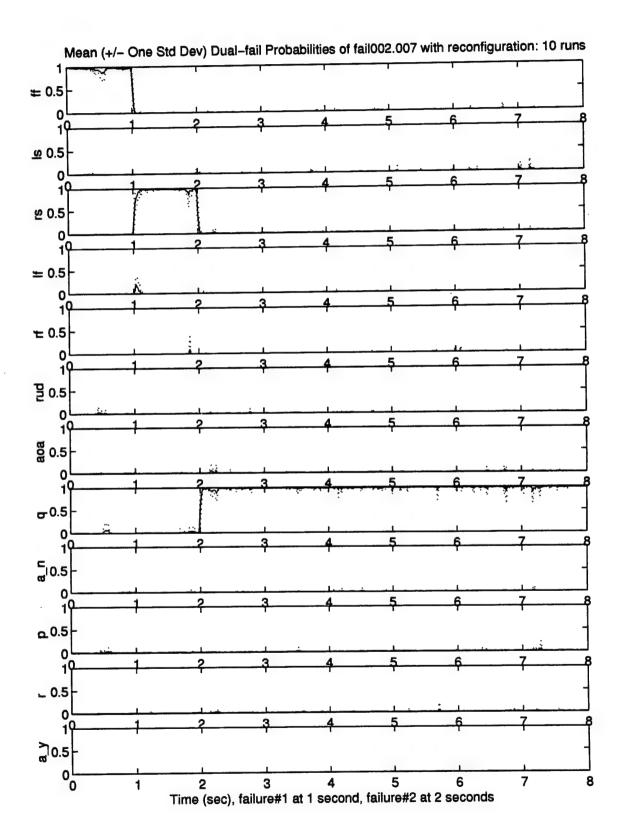


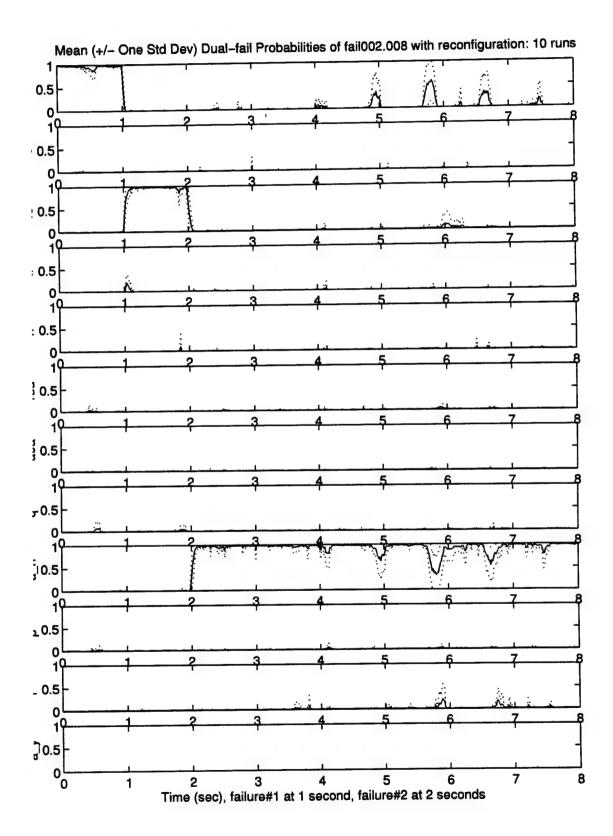


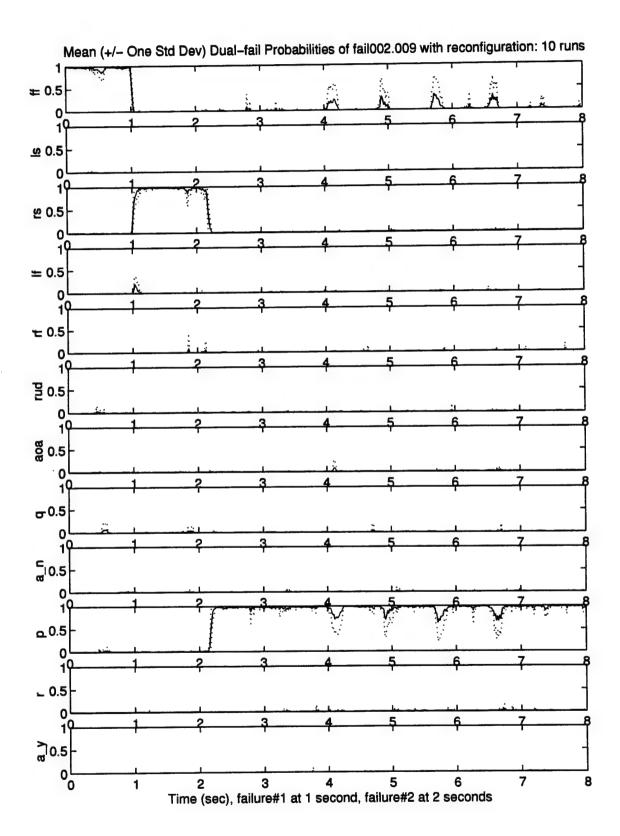


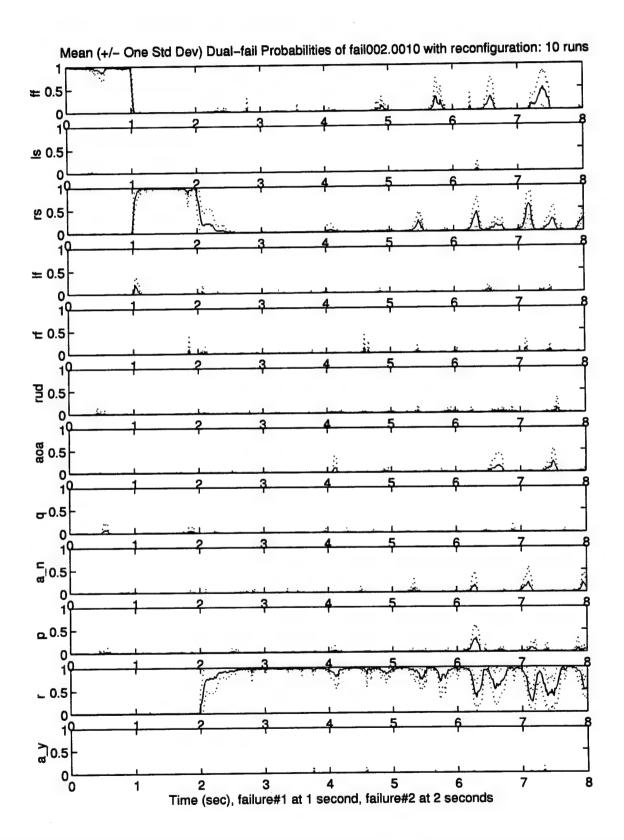


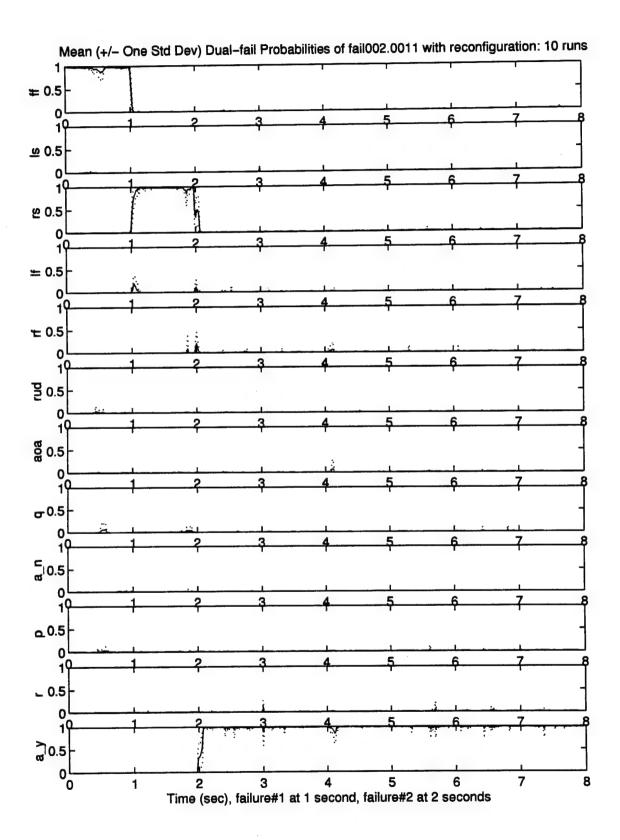


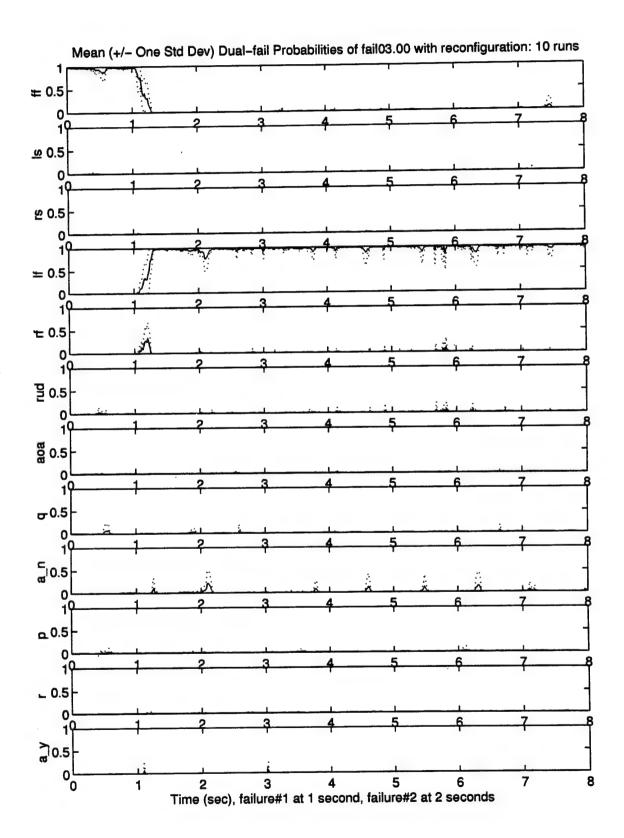


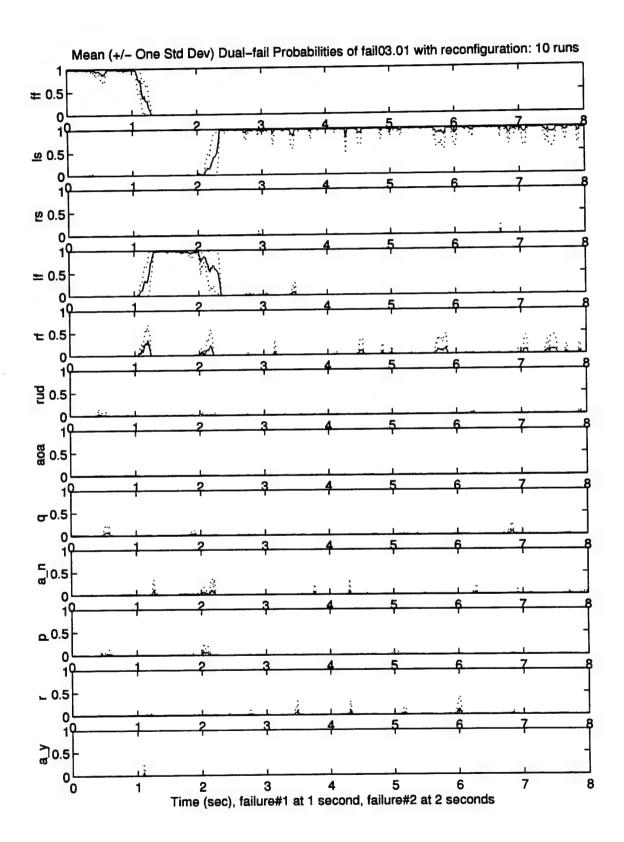


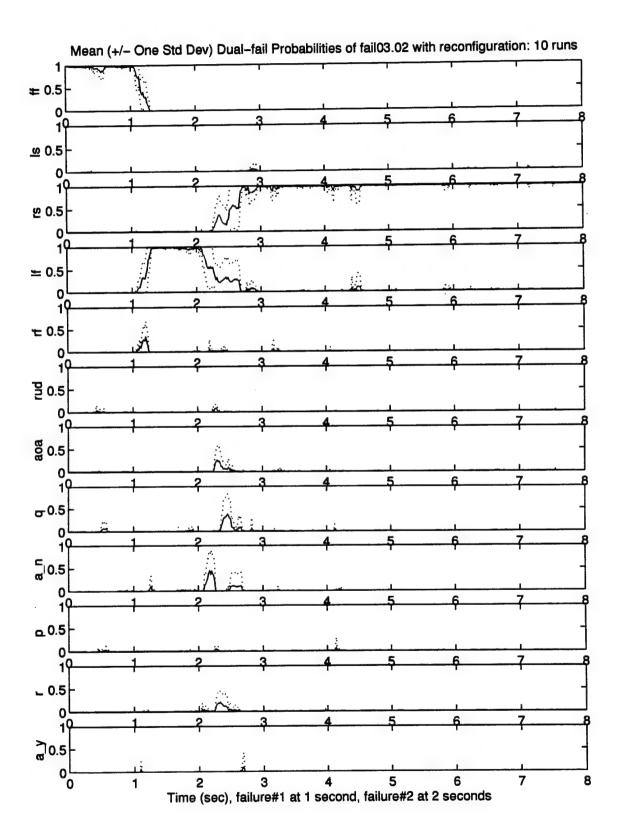


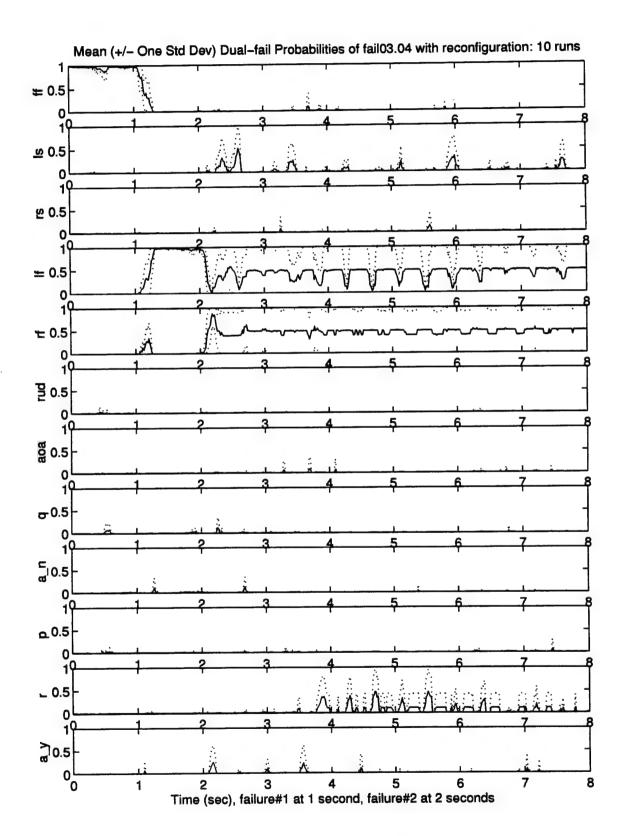


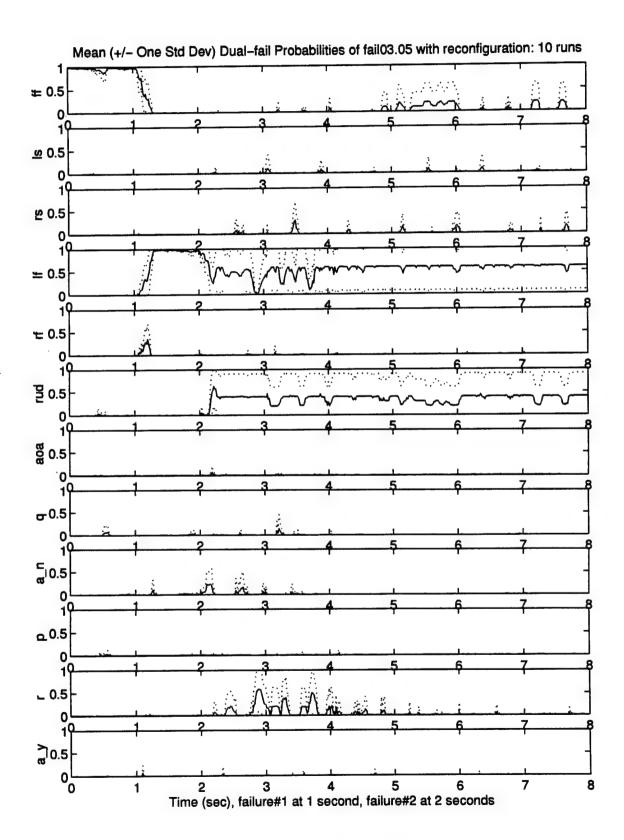


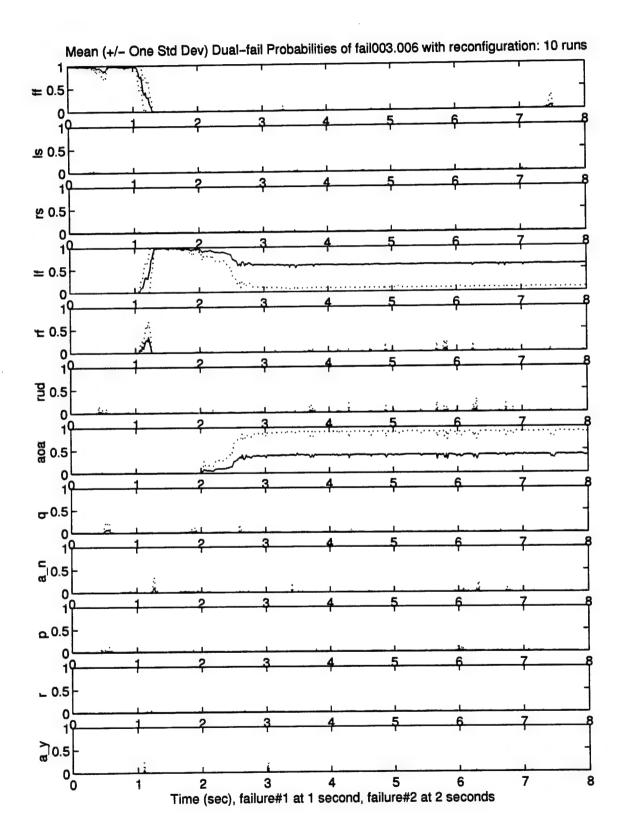


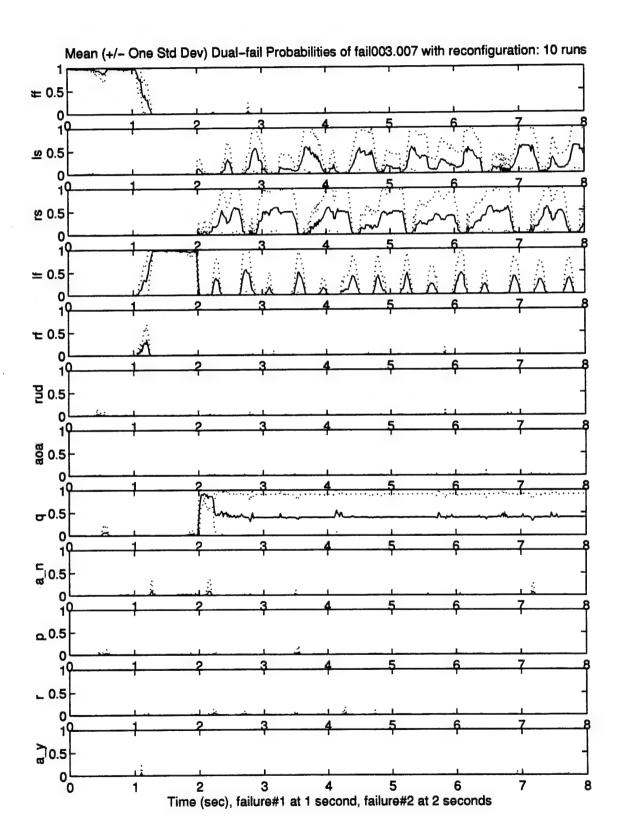


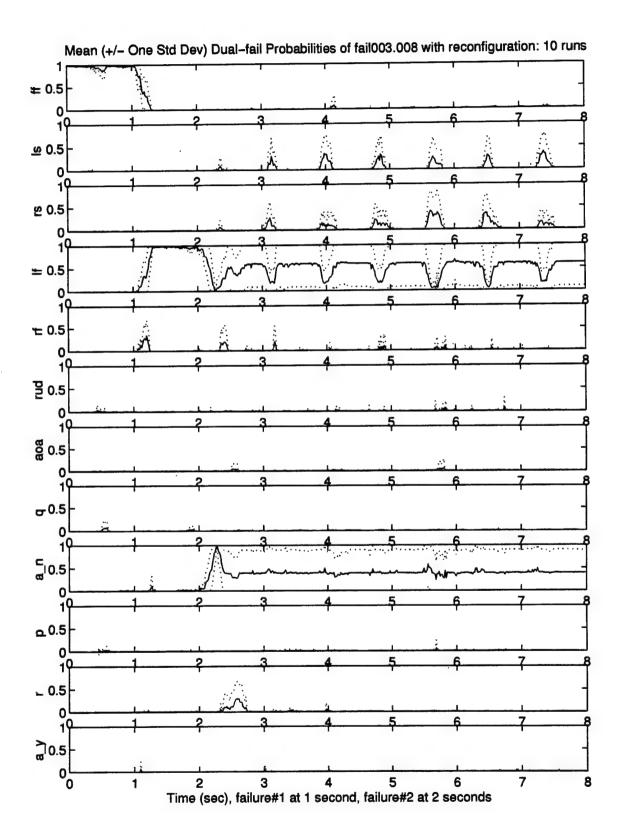


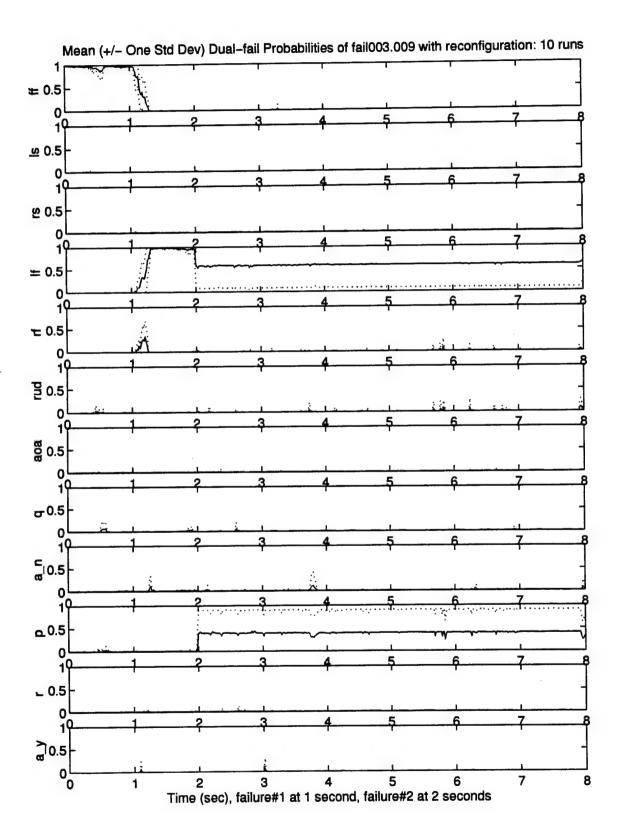


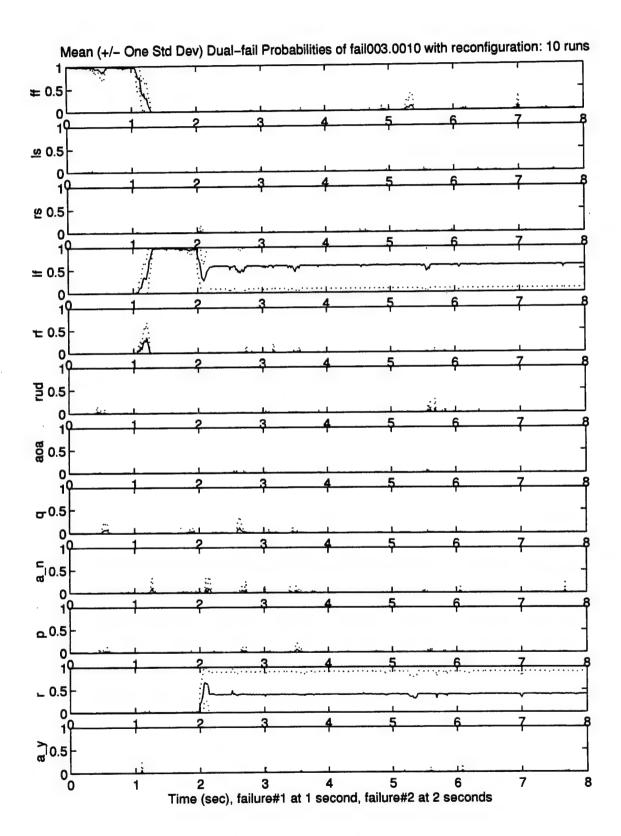


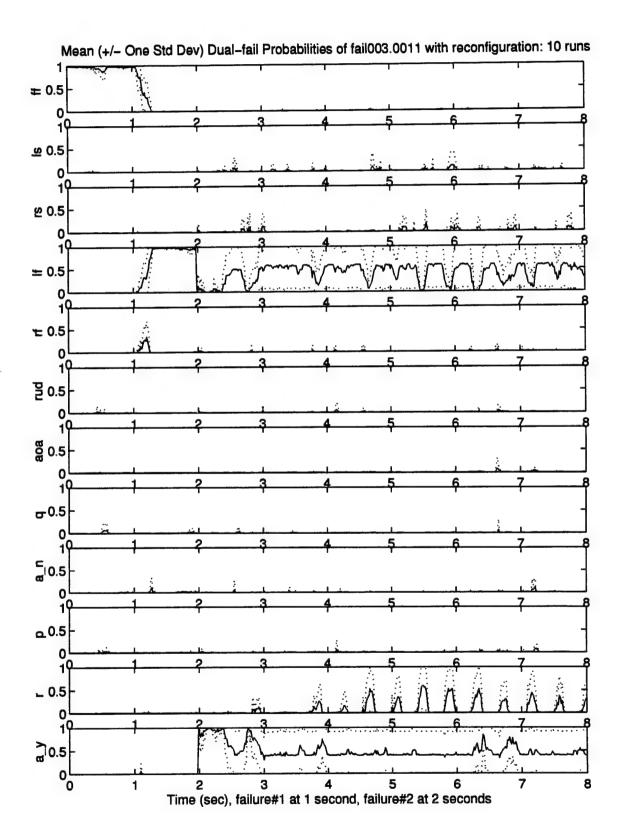


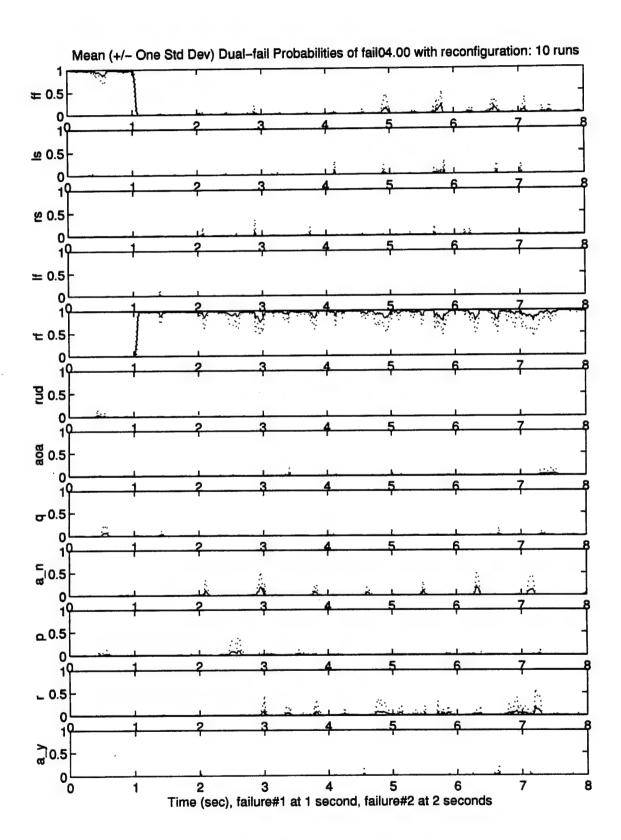


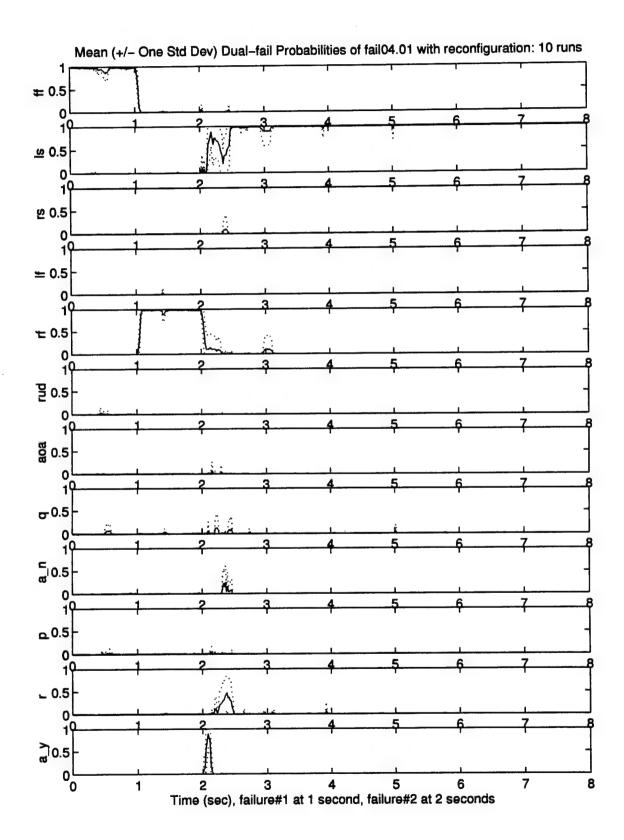


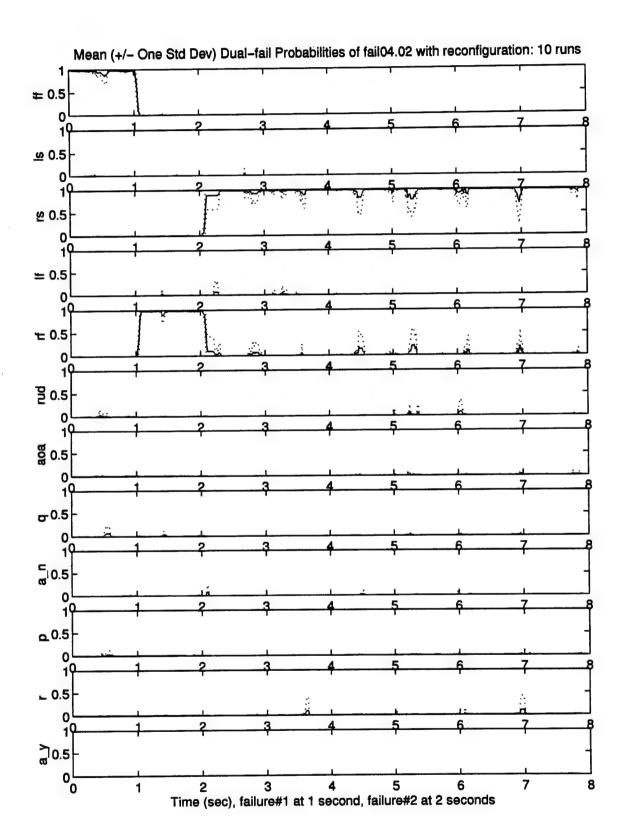


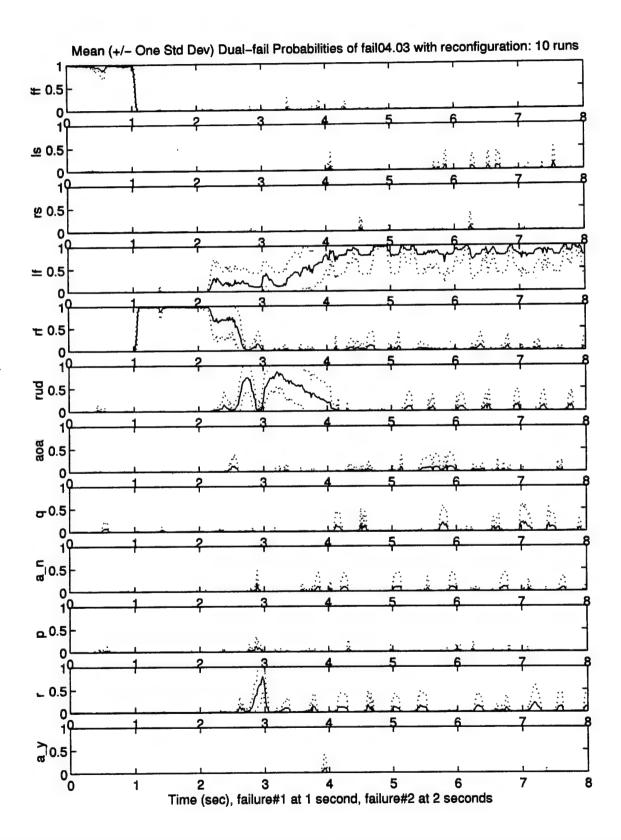


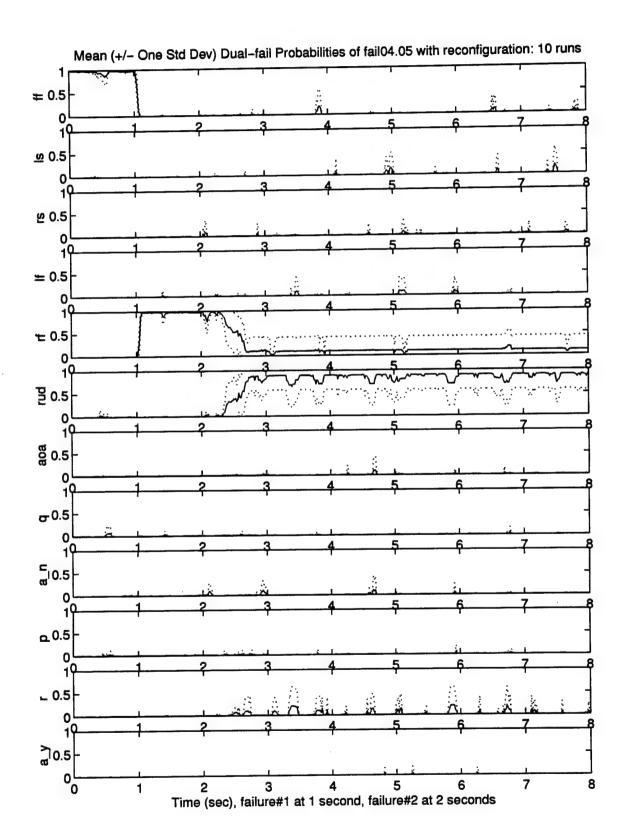


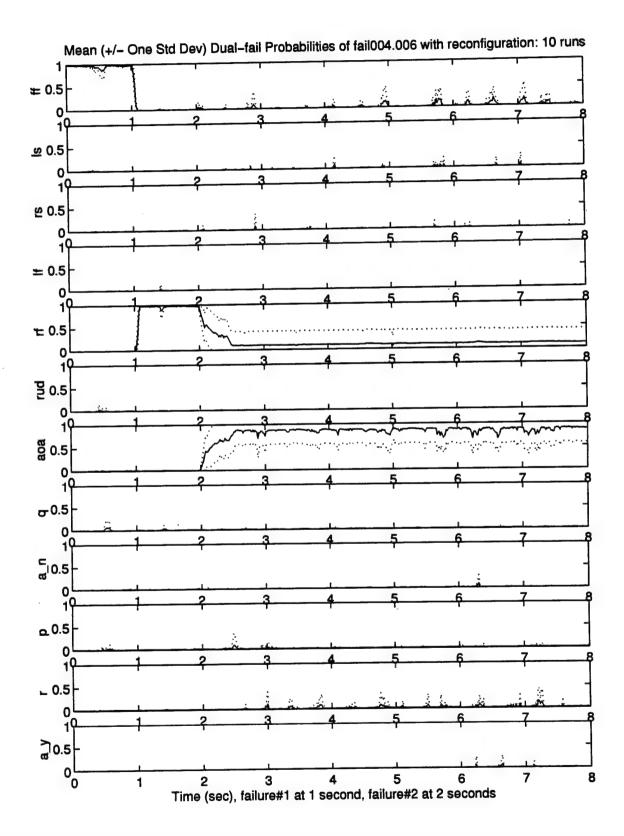


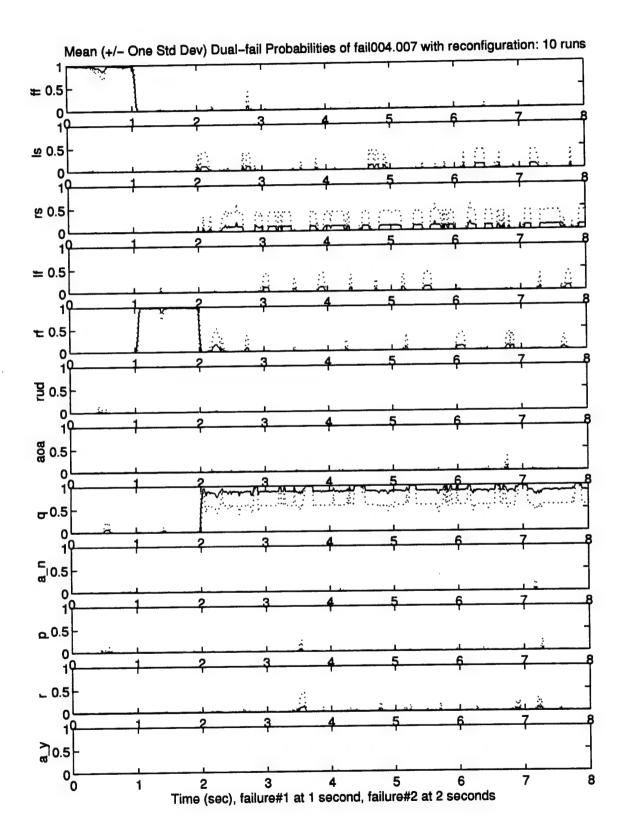


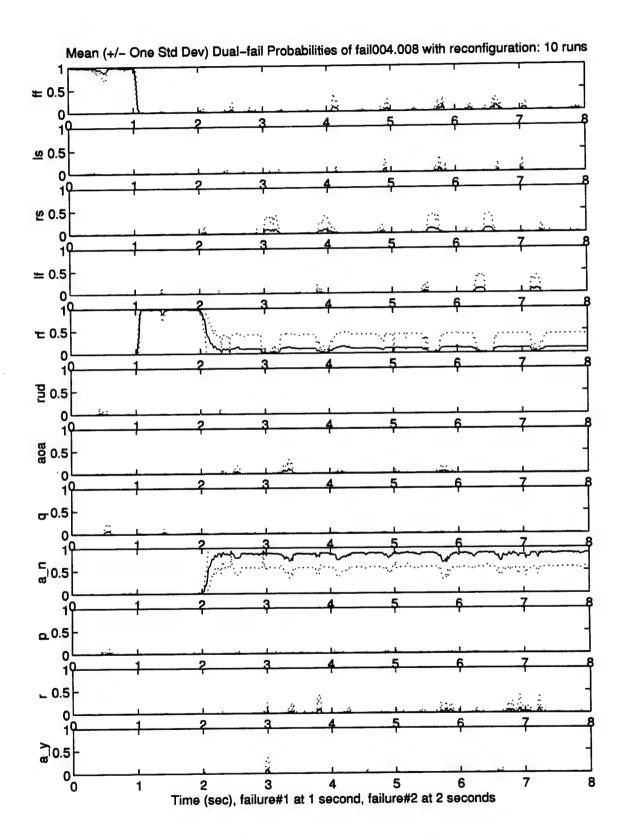


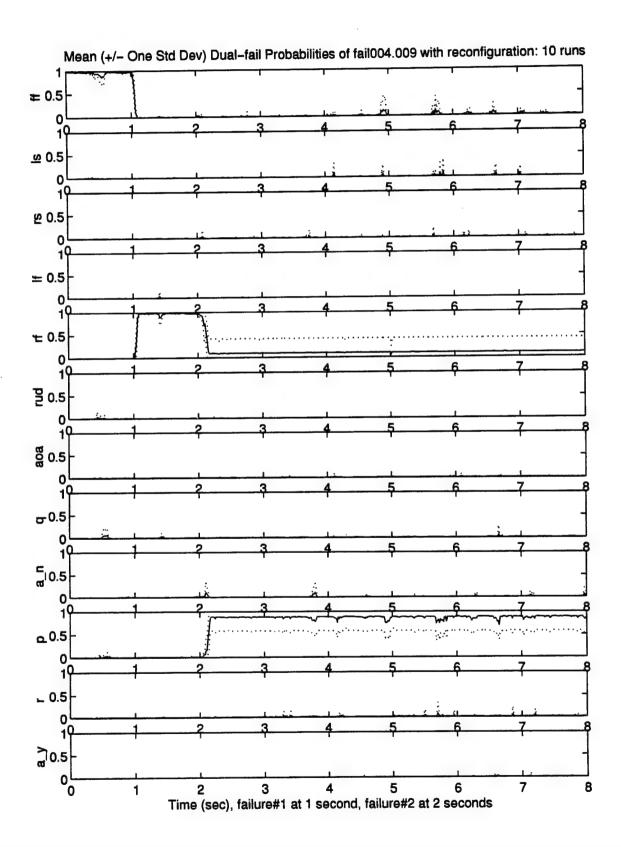


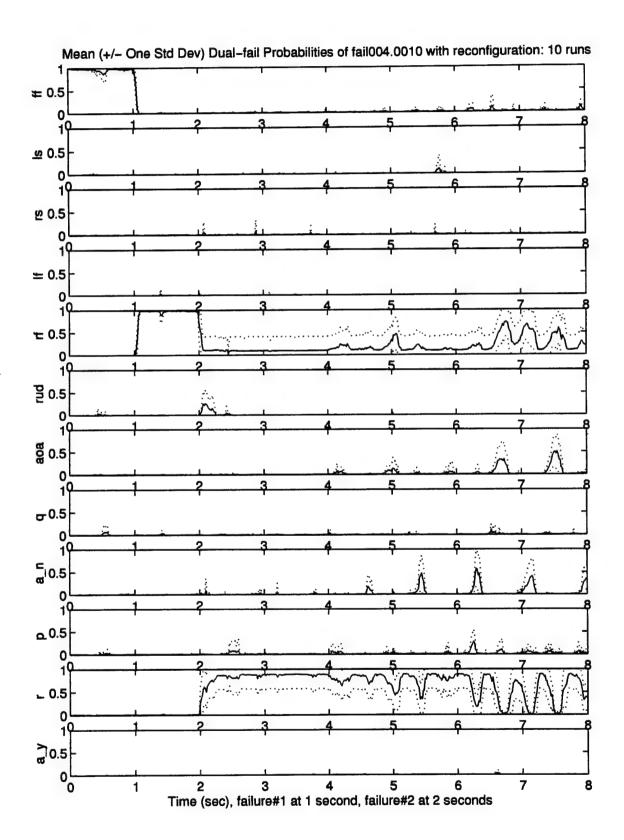


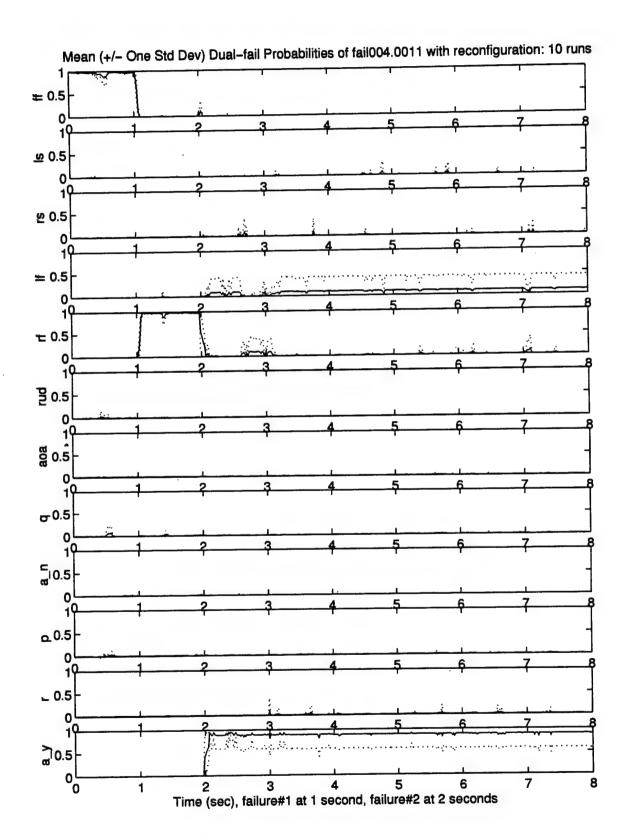


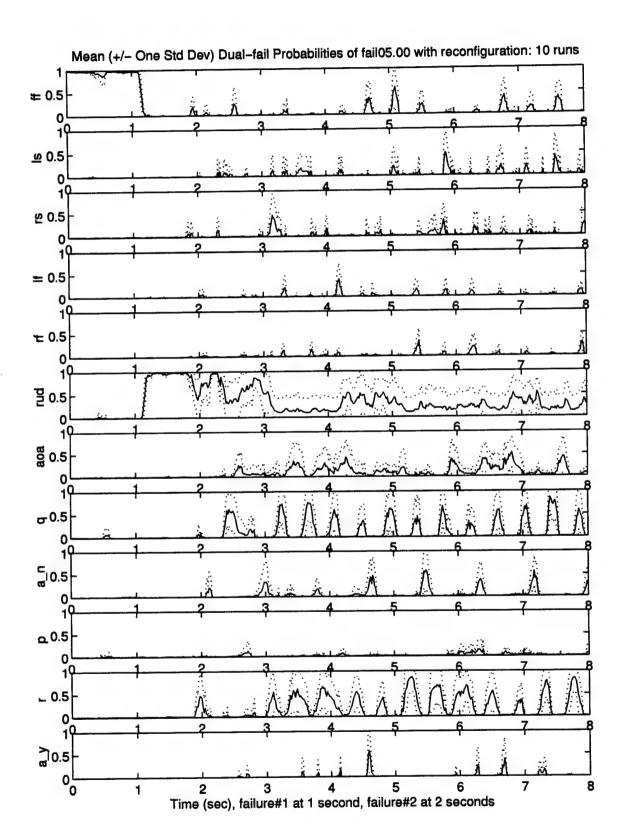


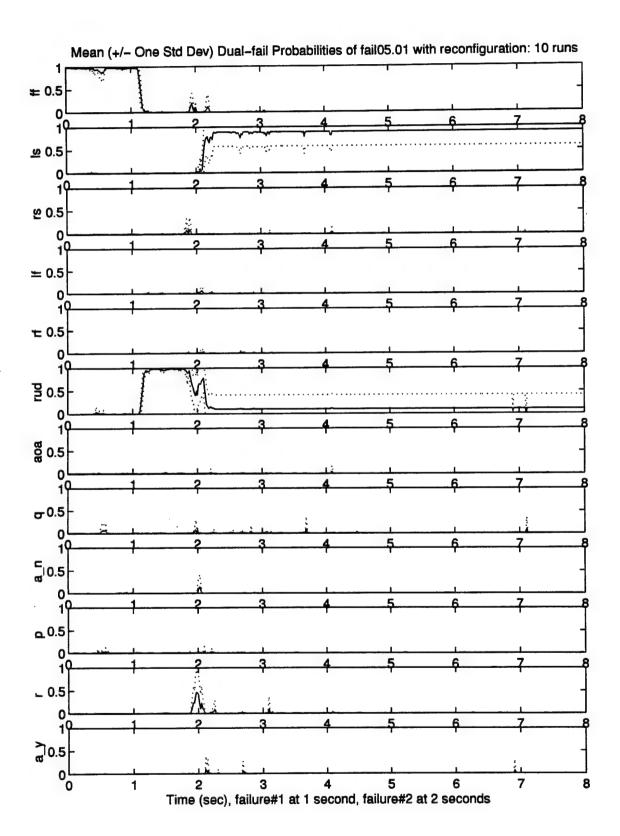


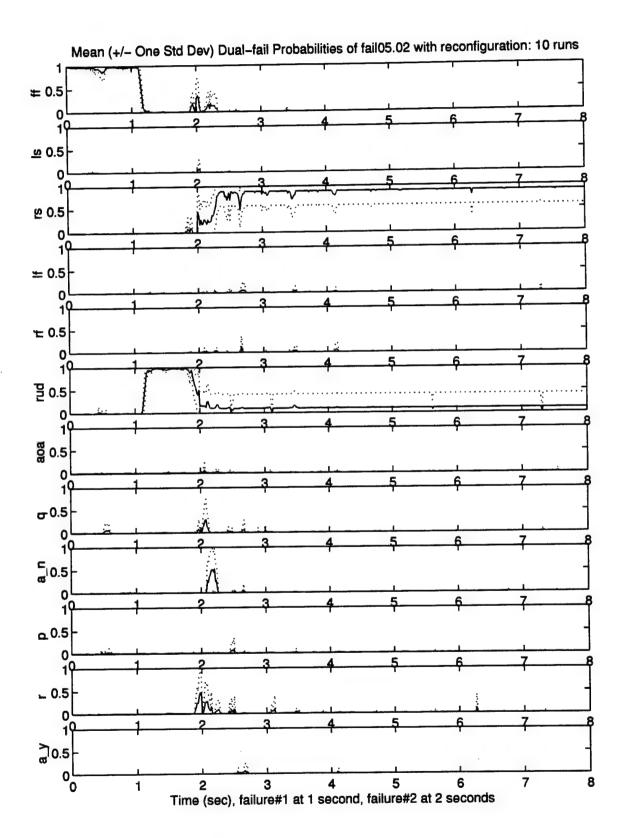


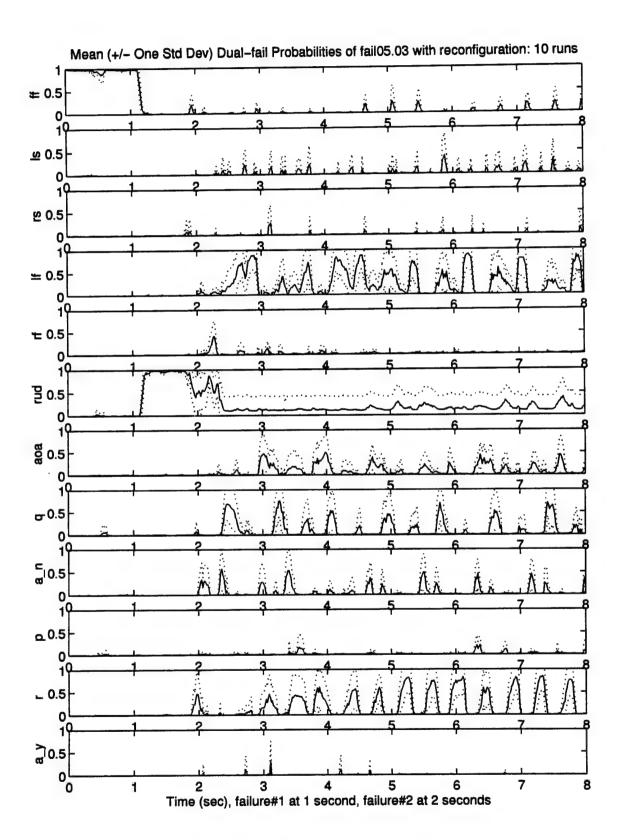


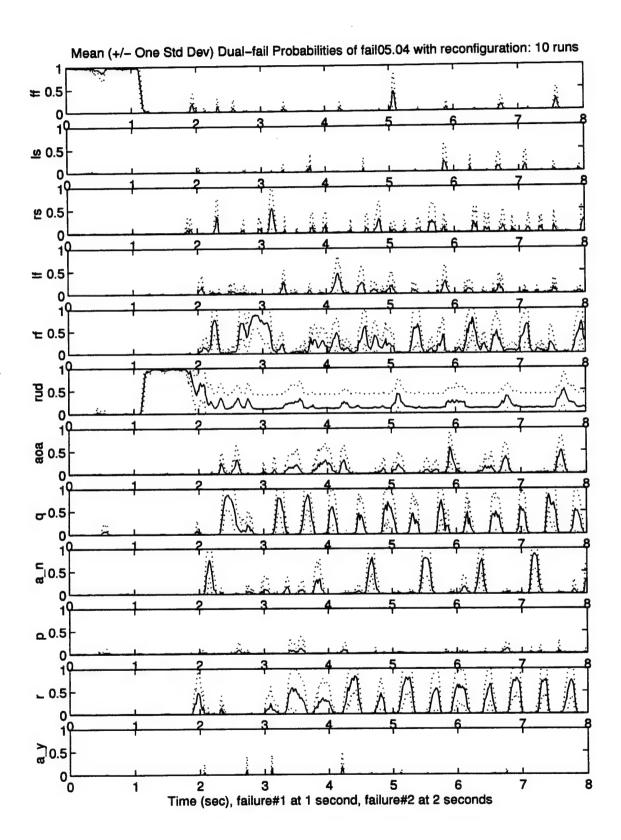


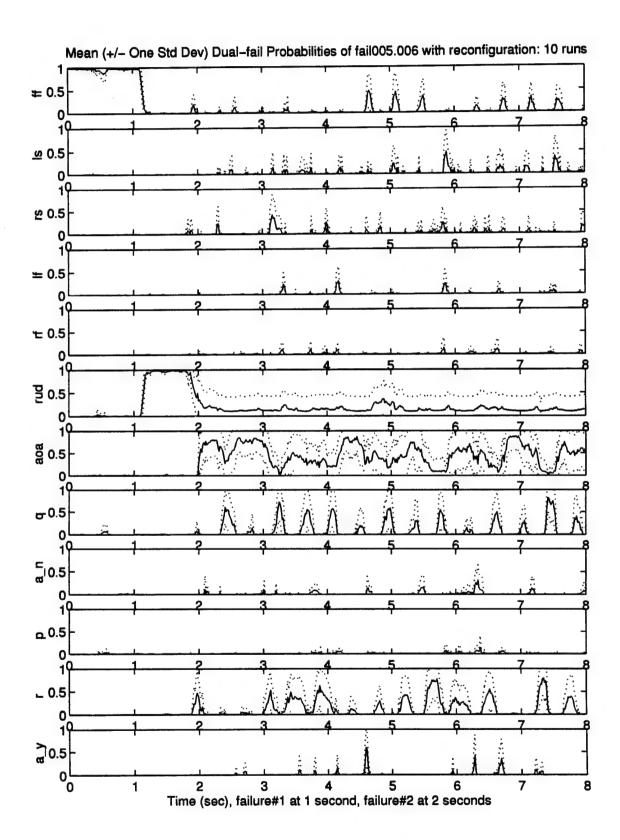


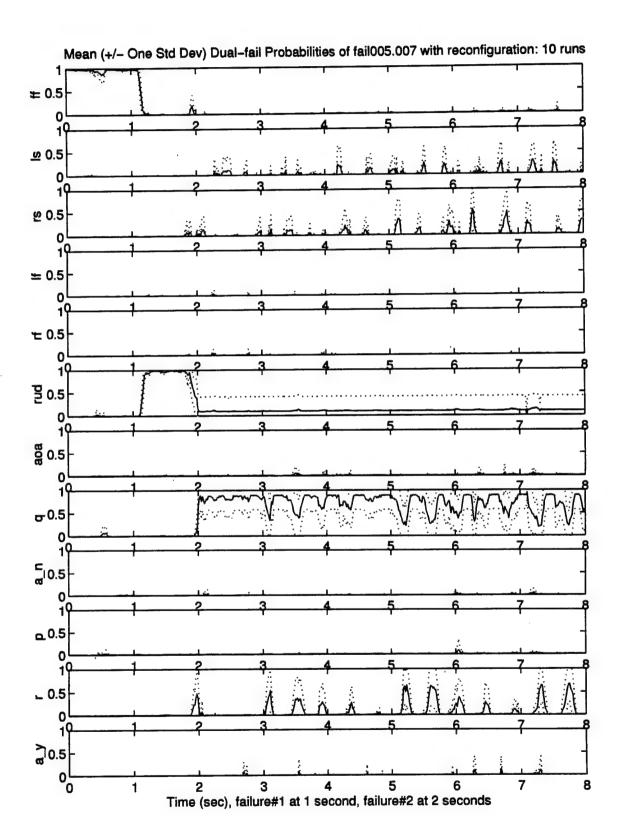


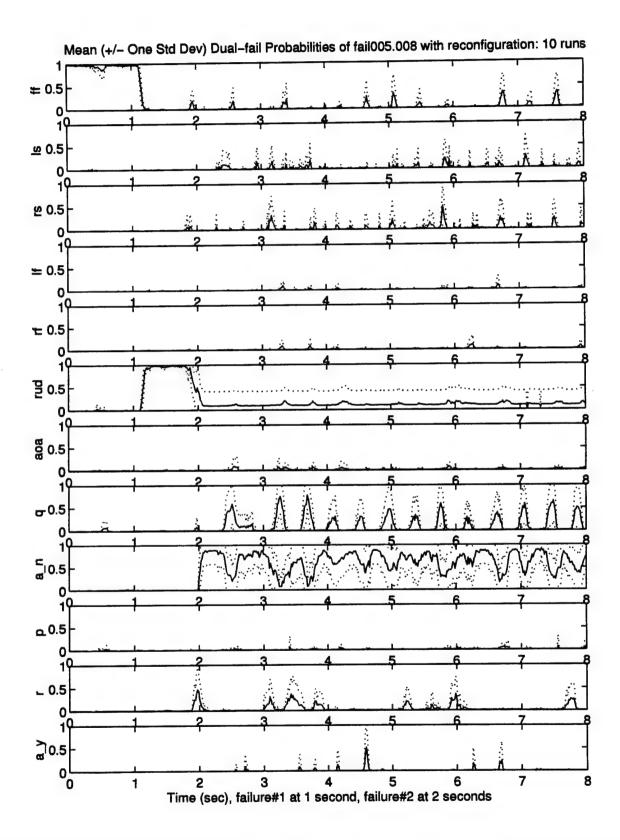


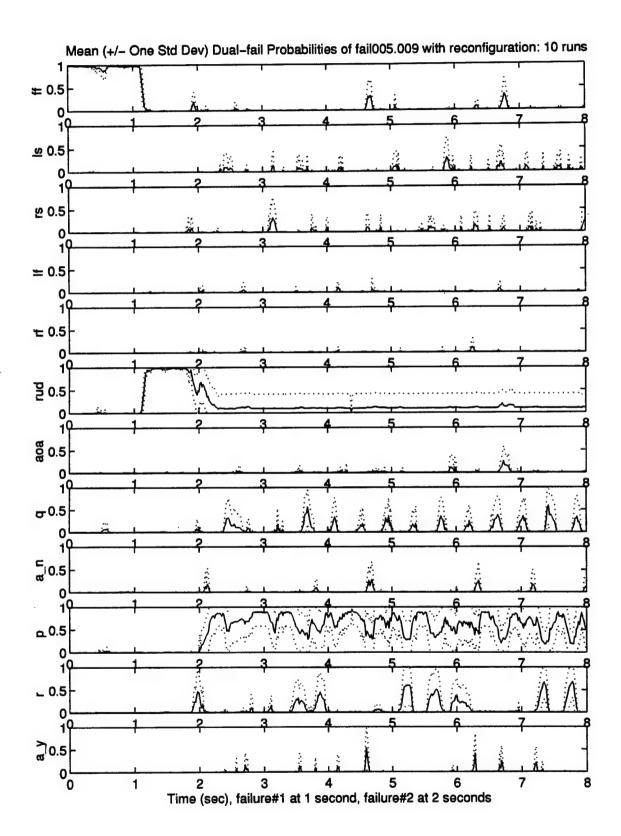


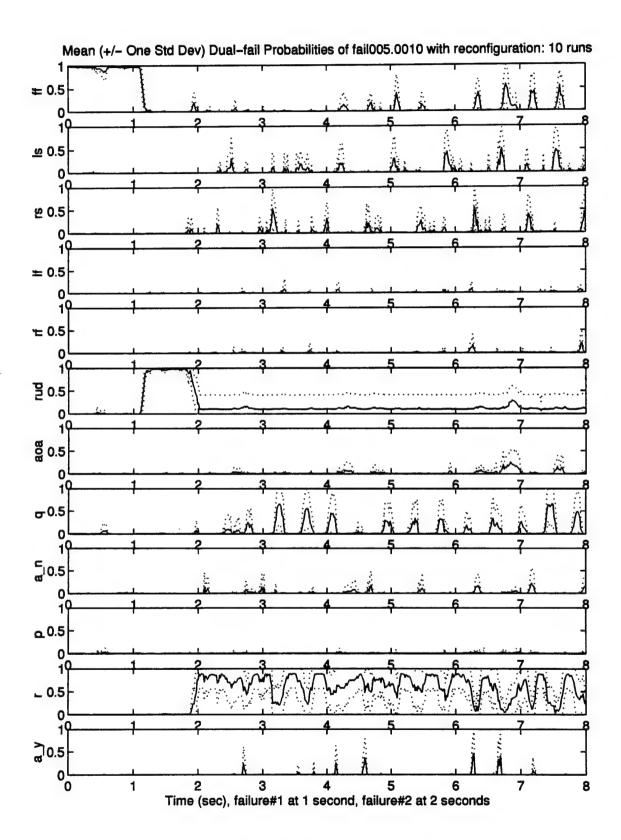


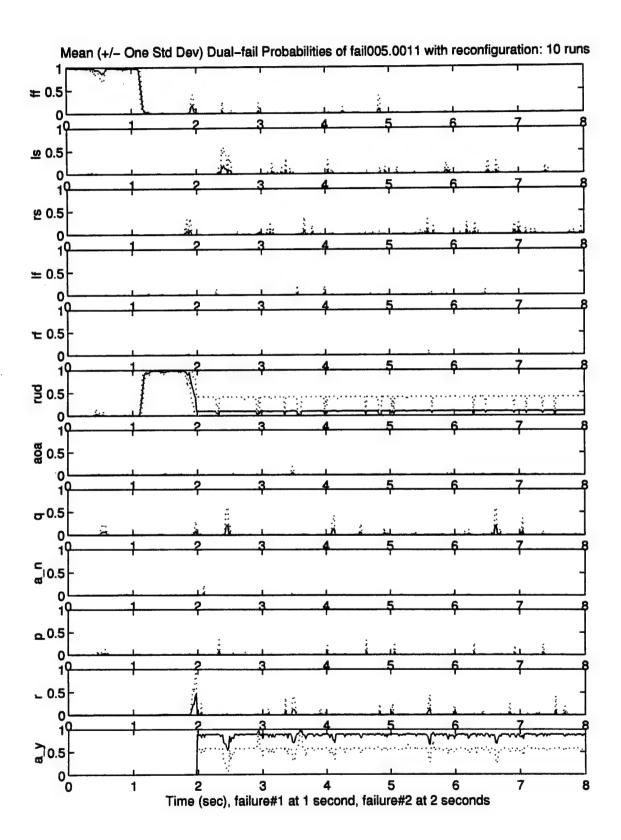












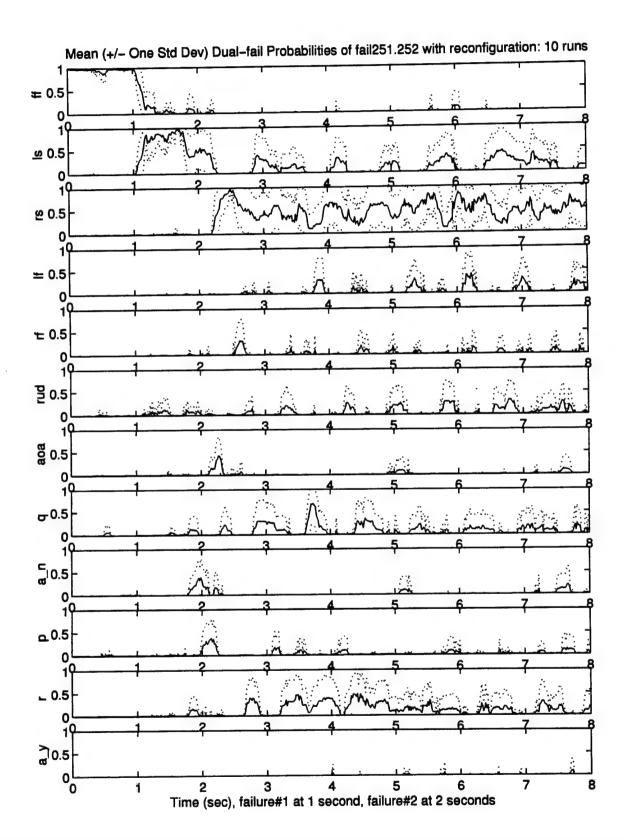
## Appendix D.2: Dual, 75% Actuator ( $\varepsilon$ = .25) and 75%-Actuator / Total -Sensor Impairments, Control Redistribution 'ON', Dither 'ON', No Maneuvers

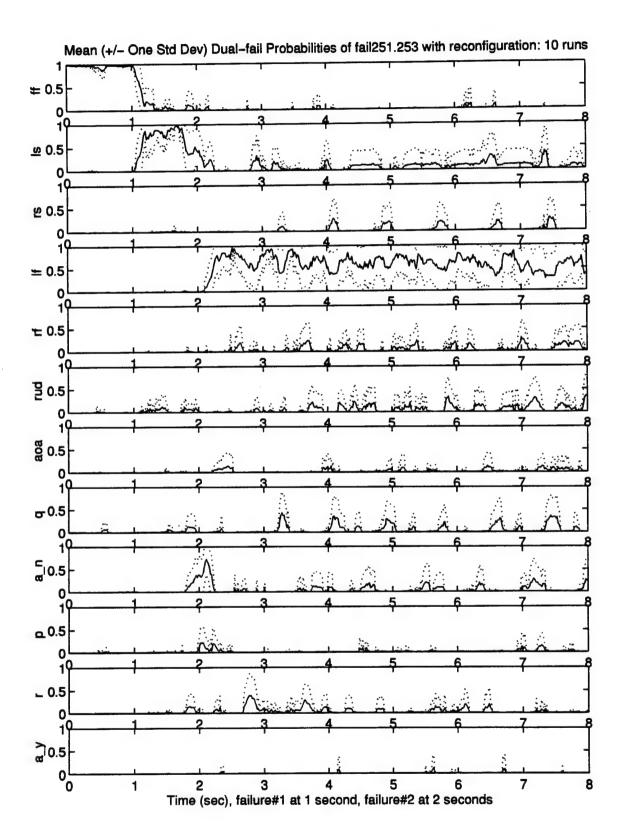
This appendix contains the individual probability plots for "75% actuator / 75% actuator" and "75% actuator / total sensor" dual impairment scenarios, with Control Reconfiguration (Redistribution) and with control dithering (Section 4.12.3). The first impairment is inserted at 1 second, followed by the second impairment at 2 seconds, and in all cases, there is no aircraft maneuvering. Table D.2 on the following page lists the impairment cases, by case number, which are to be found in this appendix. The leftmost column of Table D.2 represents the first impairment occurring at 1 second, while the top row represents the second impairment occurring at 2 seconds. The table entries list the failure codes found in the plot titles for the failure case represented by the table row and column. Bold entries correspond to cases of no second impairment. As an example, the entry for a 75% left stabilator (LS) impairment at 1 second, followed by a 75% right flaperon (RF) impairment at 2 seconds is found in entry '(LS, RF)' in the table, and the corresponding failure case is 'fail251.254'. The convention was to use effectiveness,  $\epsilon$ , in naming the plots, and hence 'fail251.254' corresponds to 25% actuator effectiveness, or a 75% actuator impairment. The probability plot will contain this code ('fail251.254') in the plot title. In fact, for this specific case, the plot title is: "Mean (+ / - One Std Dev) Dual-fail Probabilities of fail251.254 with reconfiguration: 10 runs". The reader is reminded that, after the switch to the Level '1' filter bank, the meanings of the probability traces in the plots (except for the fully functional trace, which retains the same meaning) change to that of the first impairment plus the second impairment.

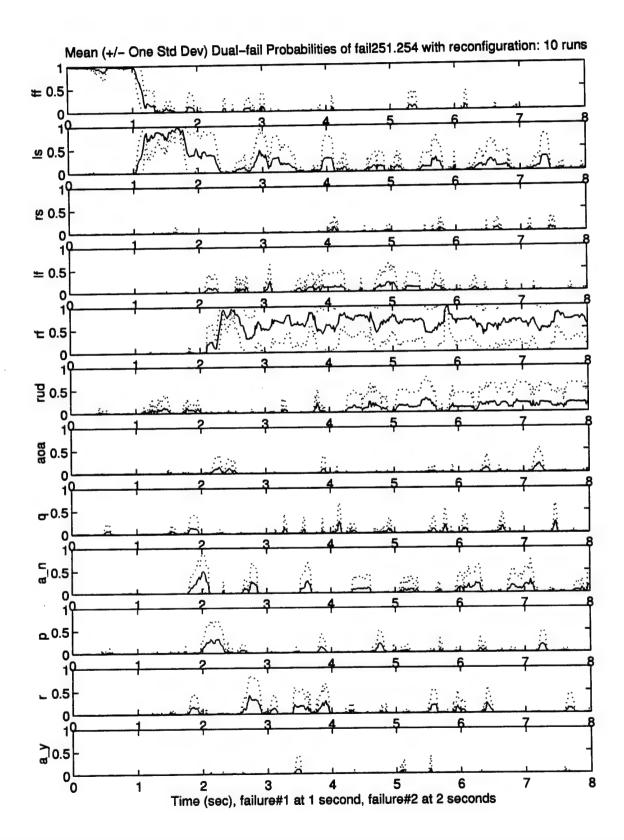
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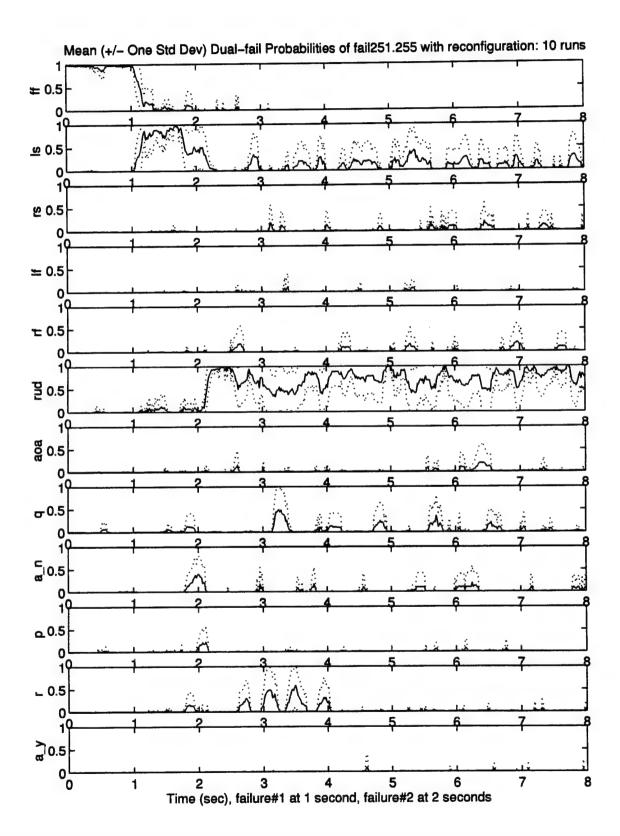
ST S112513	S	BC	1	1			•		4	_	× **
(75		2	7	7	RUD	AOA	~	A_n	٠,	<b>-</b>	A_y
1 C 60:175	10%	(75%)	(75%)	(75%)	(75%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
C7 INITE	51.250	52	fail251.253	1.254	fail251.255	fail251.06	fail251.07	fail251.08	fail251.09	fail251.010	fail251.011
(75%)											
RS fail25	52.251	fail252.251 fail252.250	fail252.253	fail252.254	fail252.255	fail252.06	fail252.07	fail252.08	fail252.09	fail252.09 fail252.010	fail252.011
(75%)											
LF fail25	fail253.251	fail253.252	fail253.250	fail253.254 fail253.255		fail253.06	fail253.07 fail253.08		fail253.09	fail253.010	fail253.011
(75%)											
RF fail25	fail254.251	fai254.252	fai254.252 fail254.253	fail254.250	fail254.250 fail254.255 fail254.06 fail254.07	fail254.06	fail254.07	fail254.08	fail254.09	fail254.010	fail254.011
(75%)											
RUD fail25	55.251	fail255.251 fail255.252 fail255.253		fail255.254	fail255.250	fail255.06 fail255.07	fail255.07	fail255.08	fail255.09	fail255.010	fail255.011
(75%)											

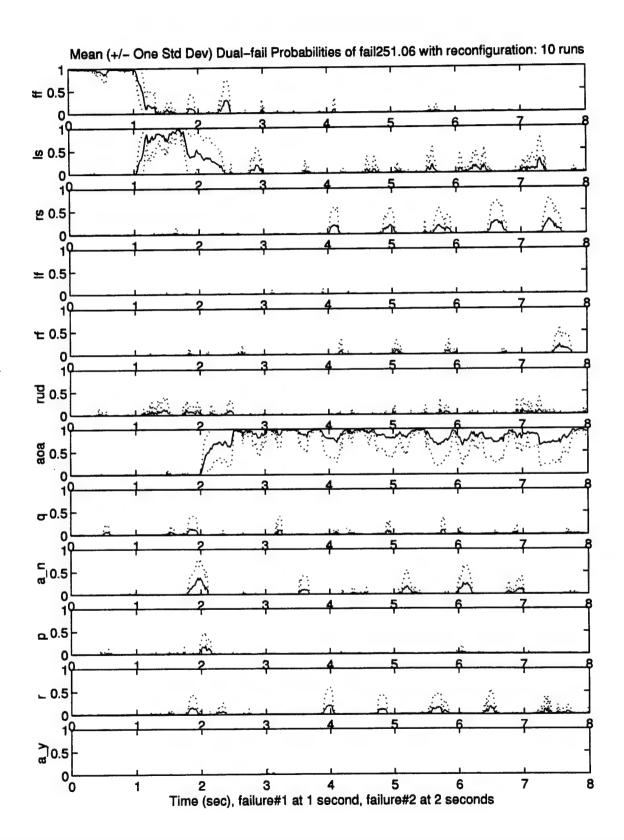
Table D.2 A Listing of All Probability Plots Found in Appendix D.2 by Failure Case

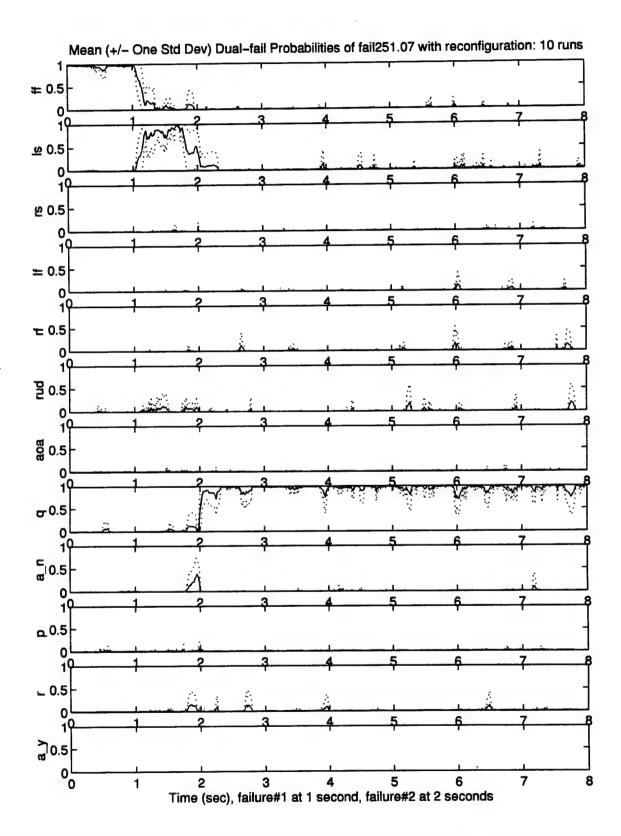


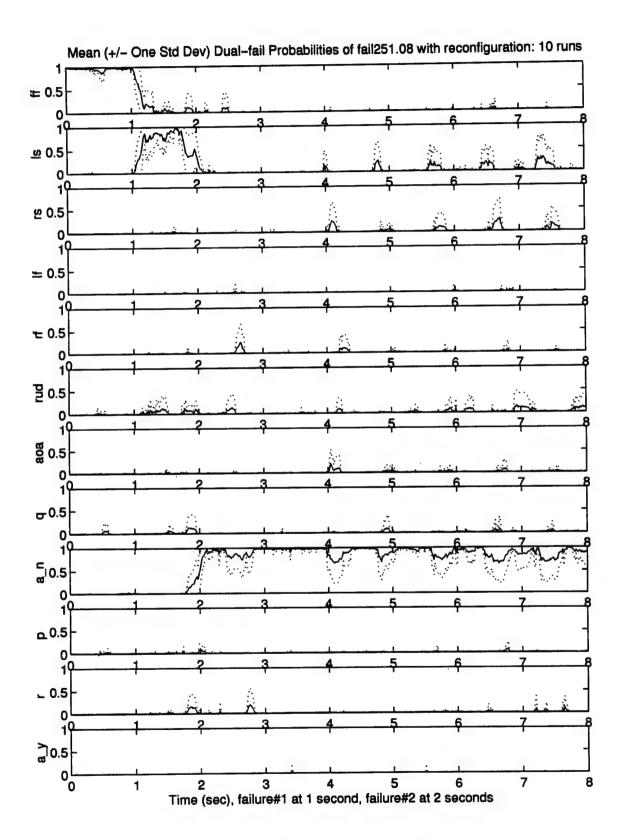


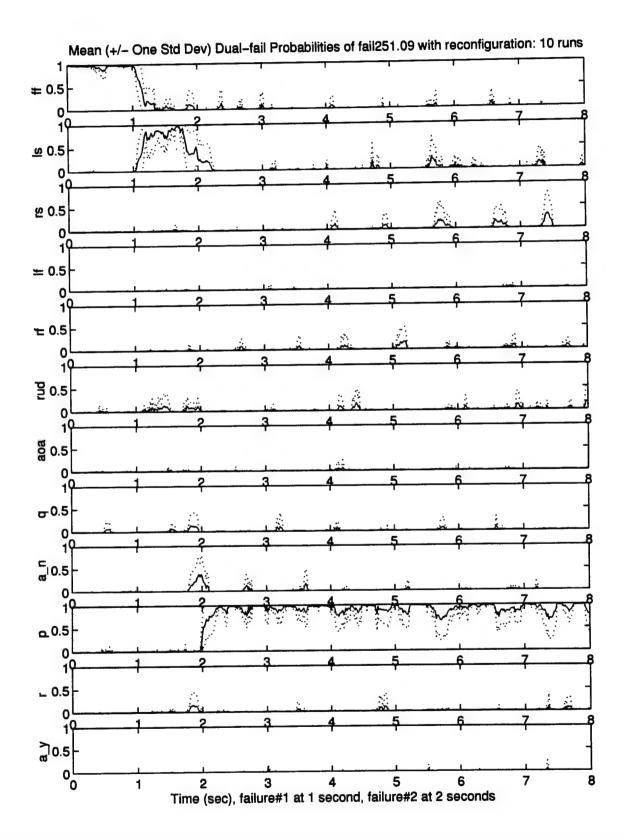


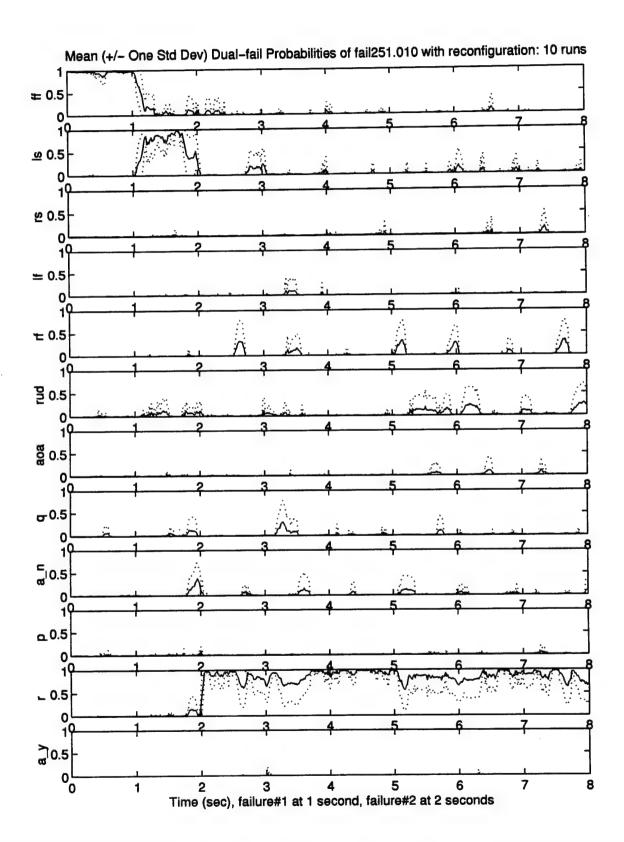


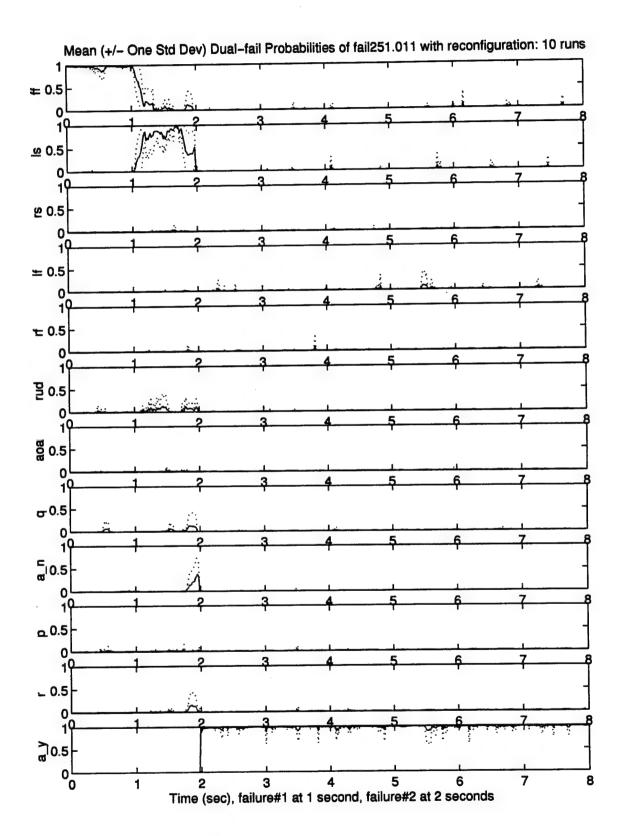


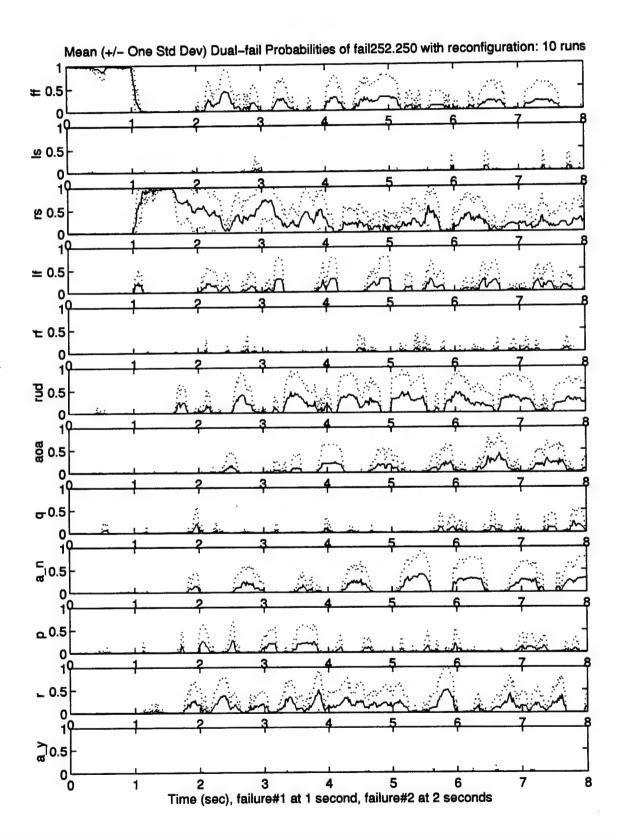


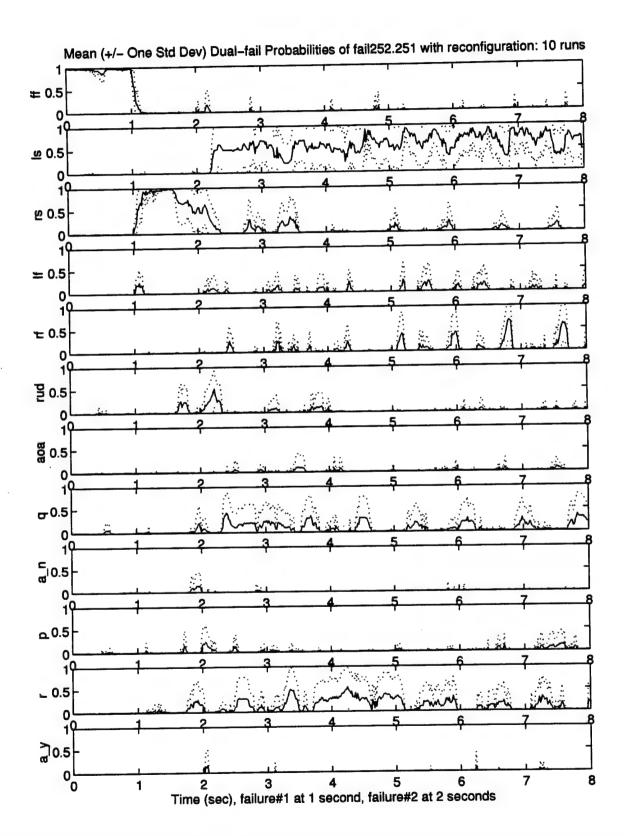


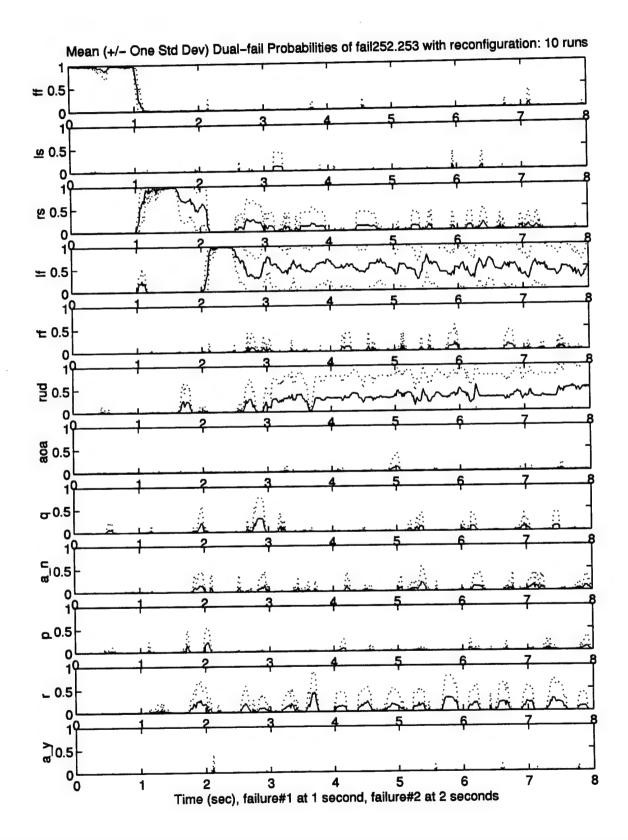


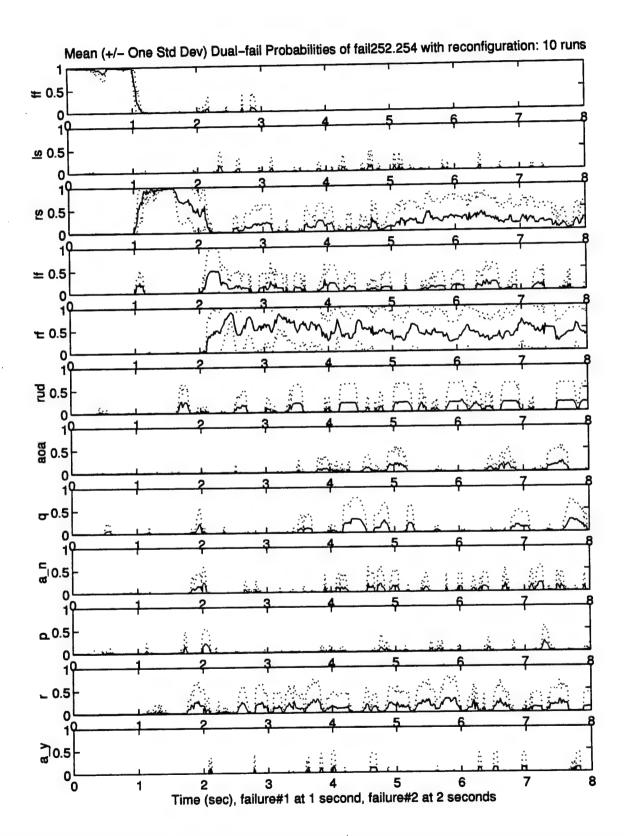


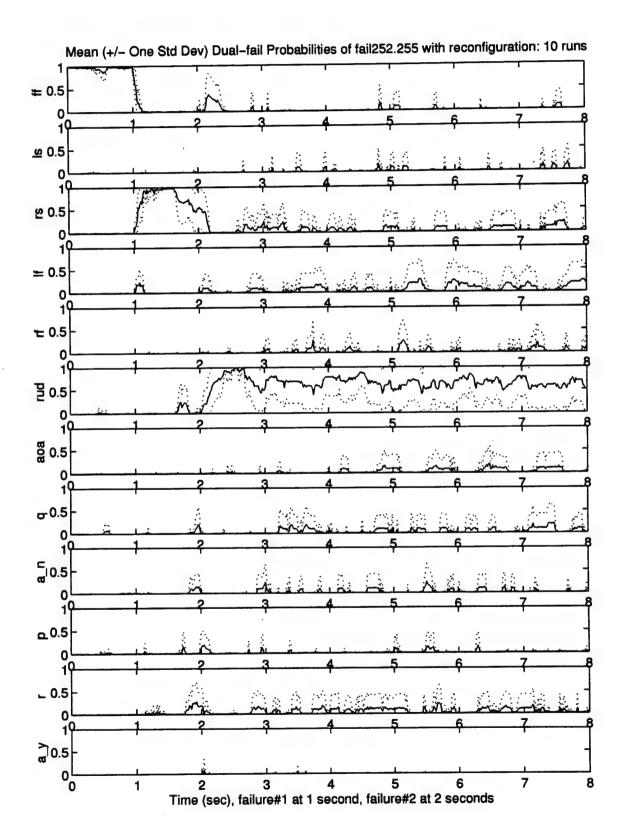


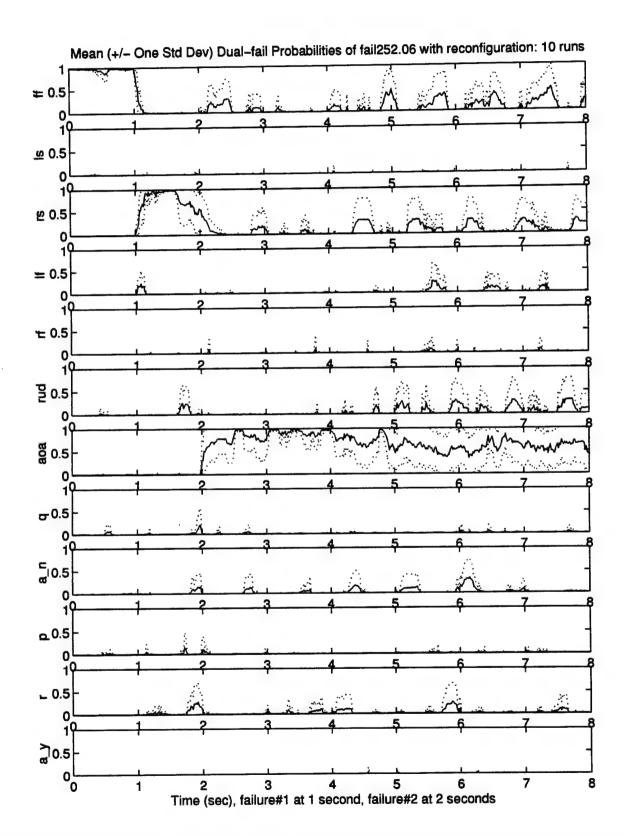


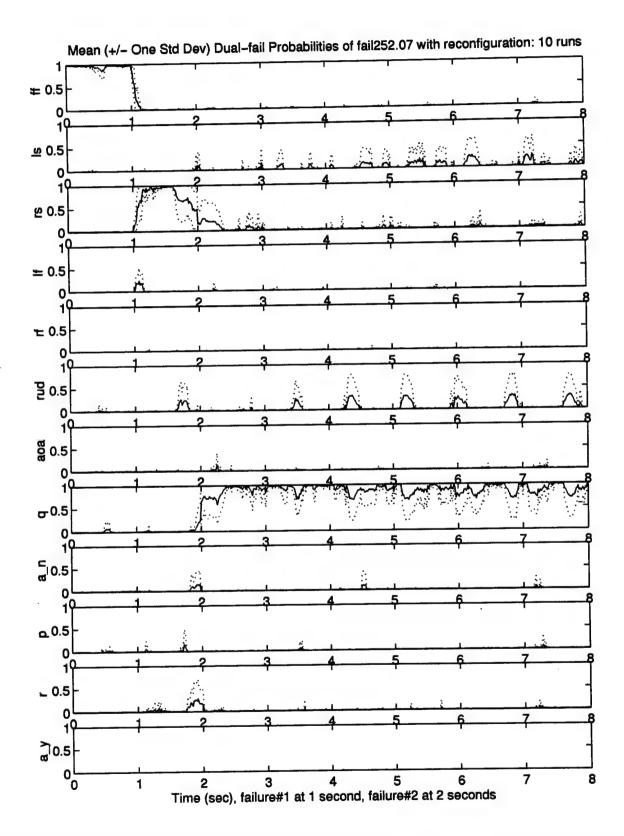


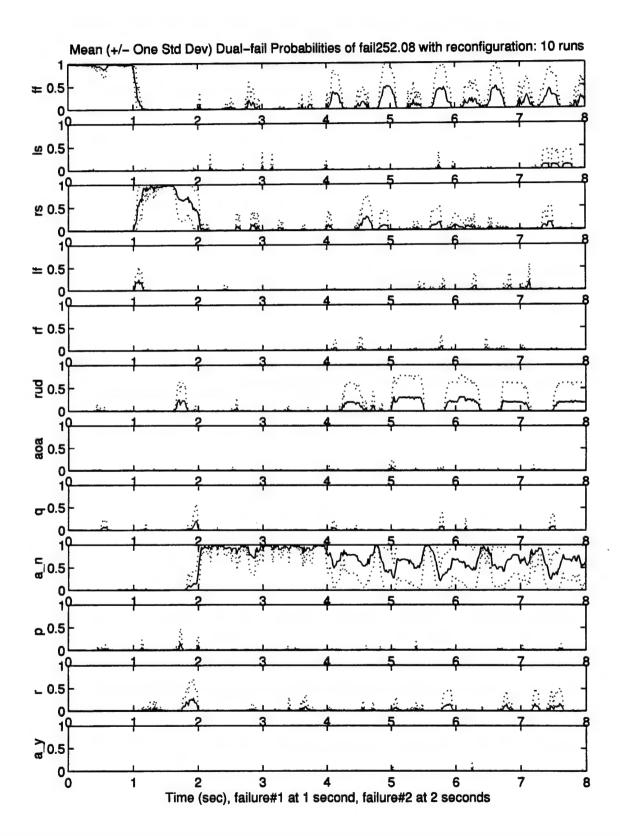


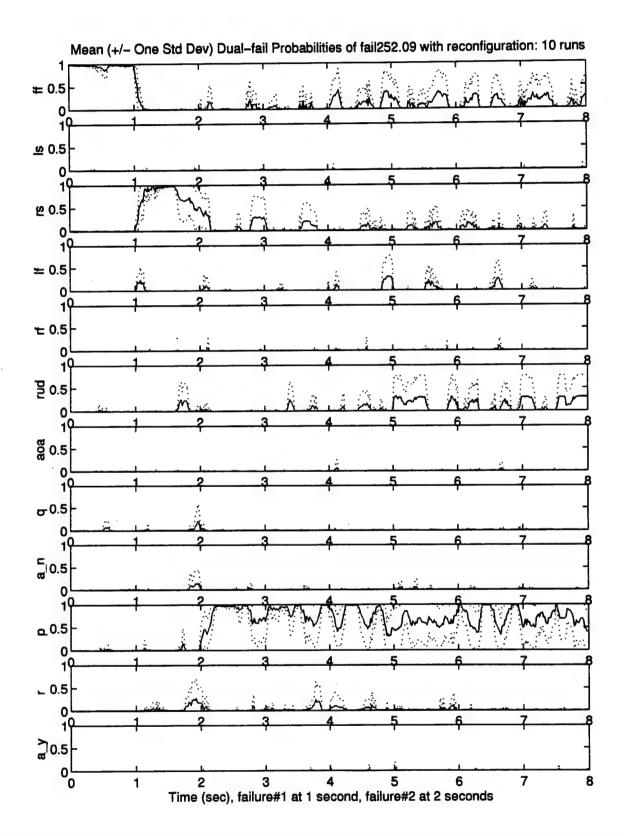


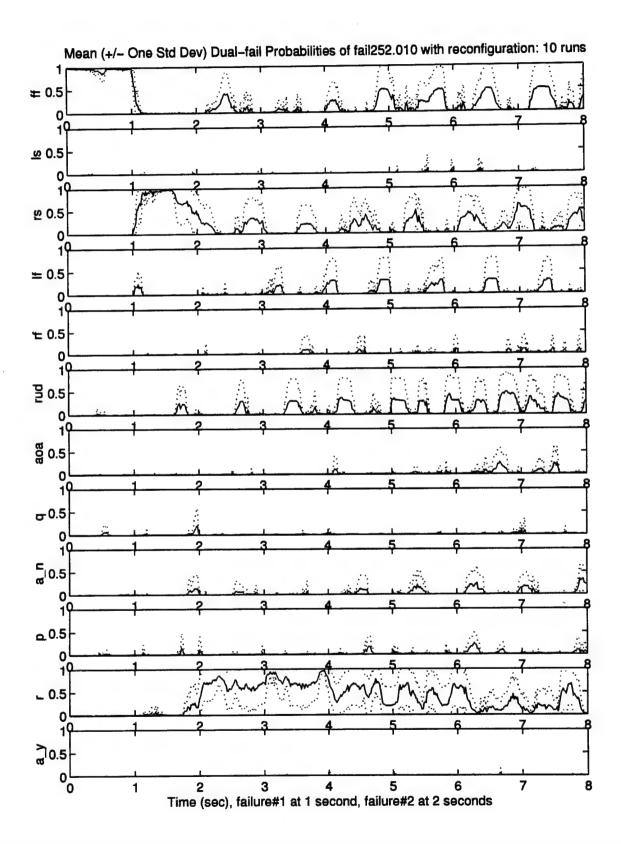


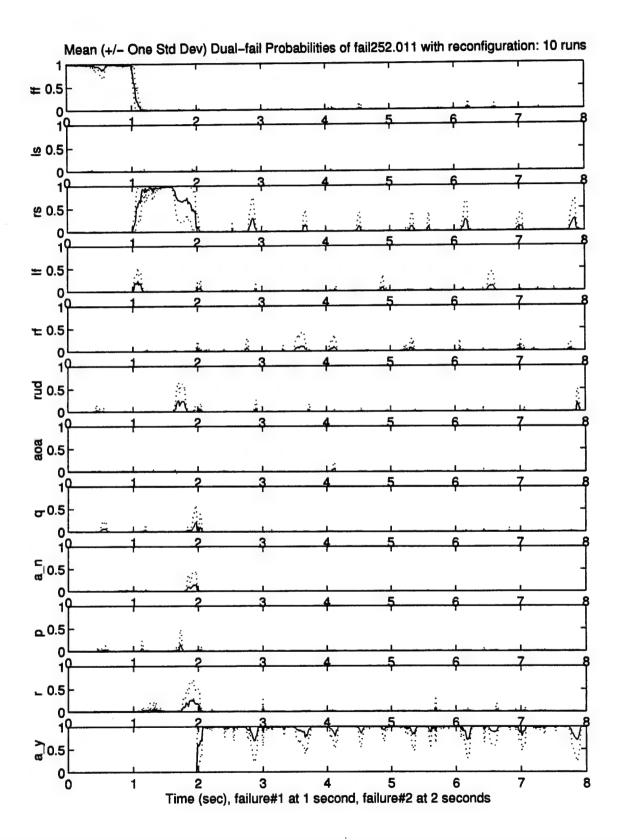


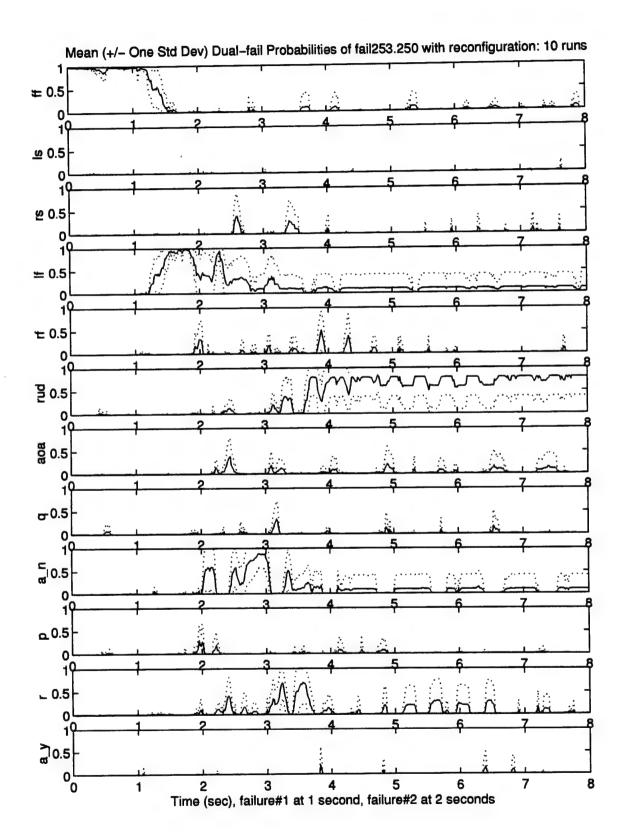


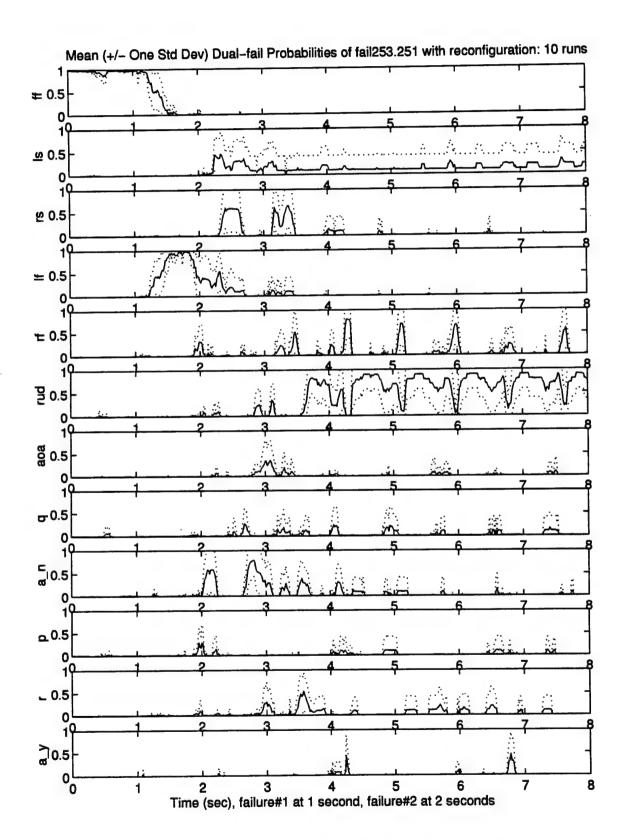


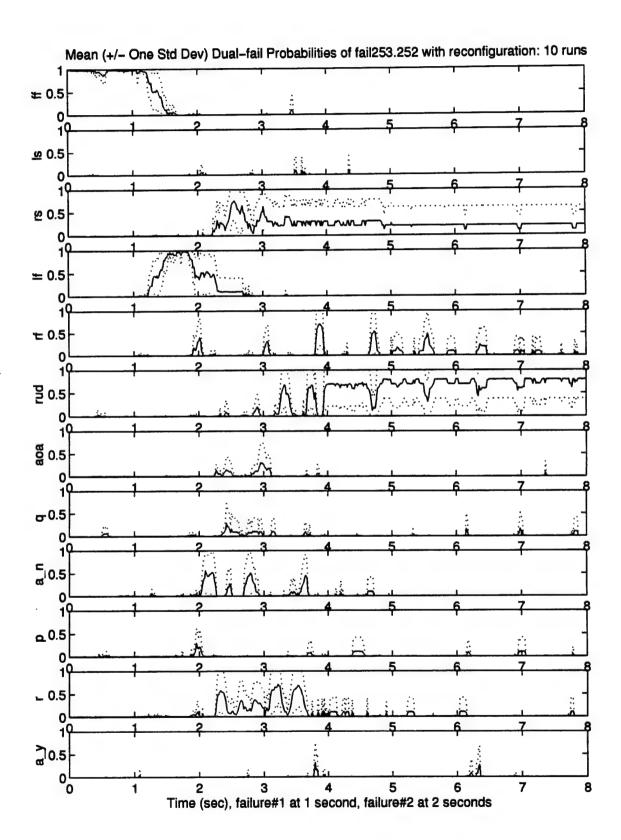


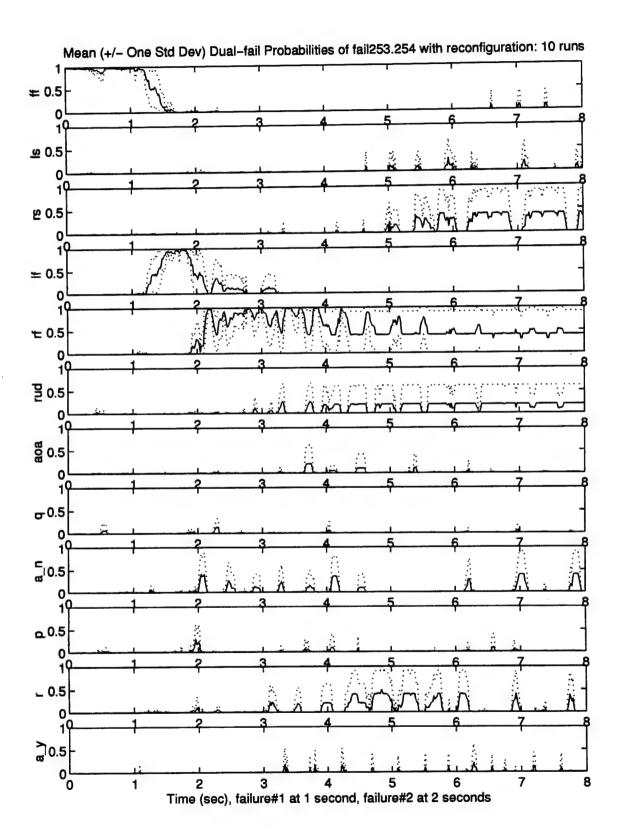


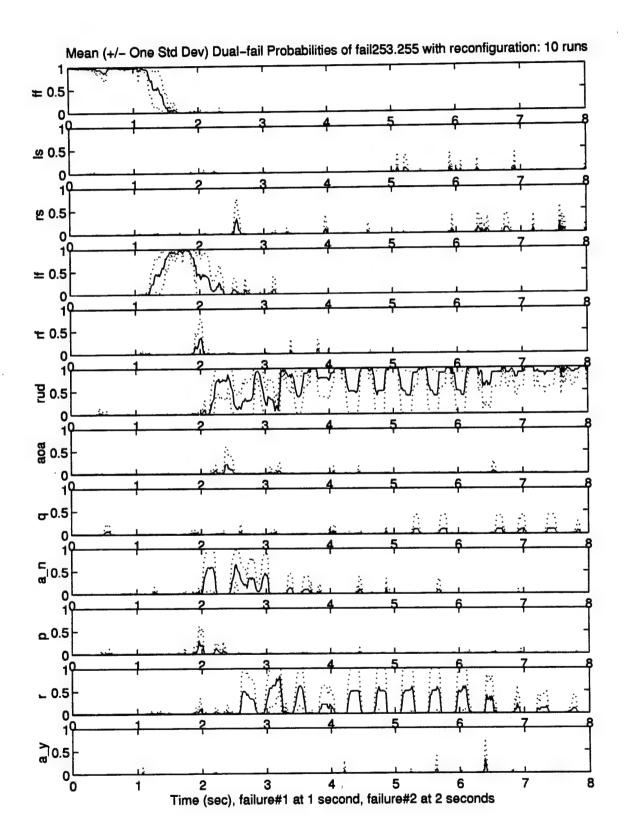


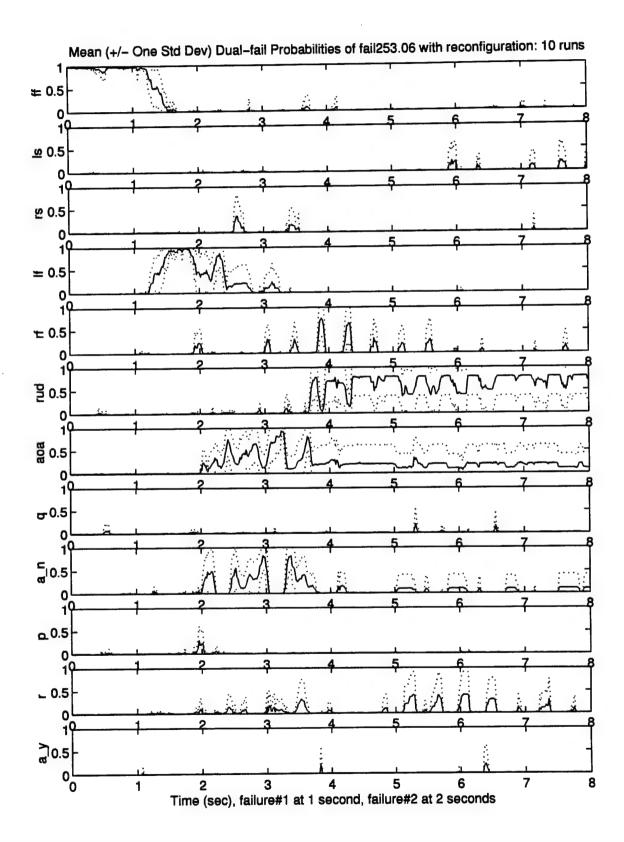


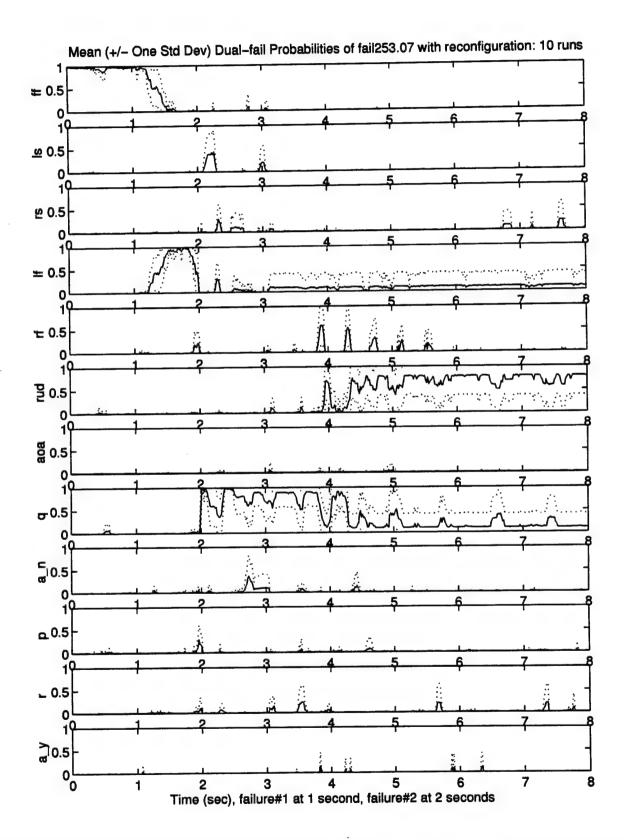


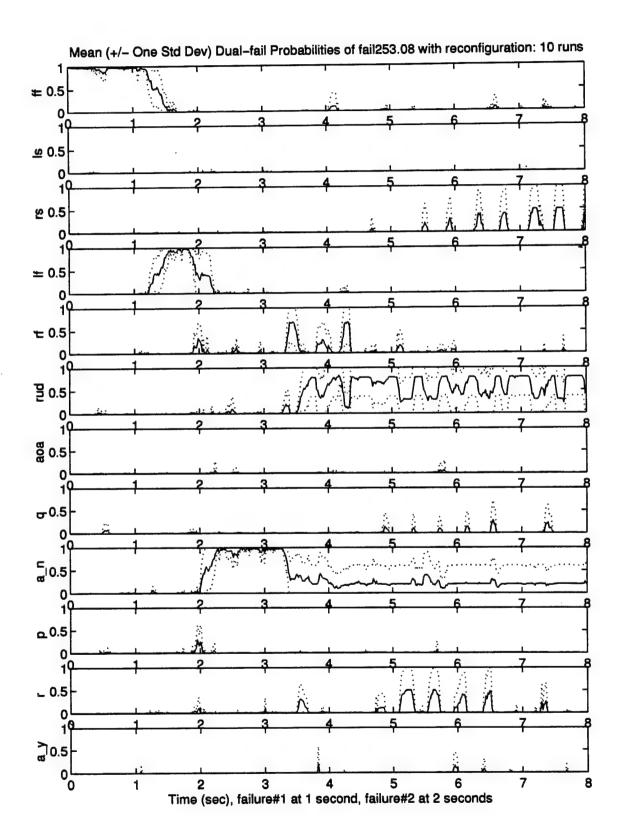


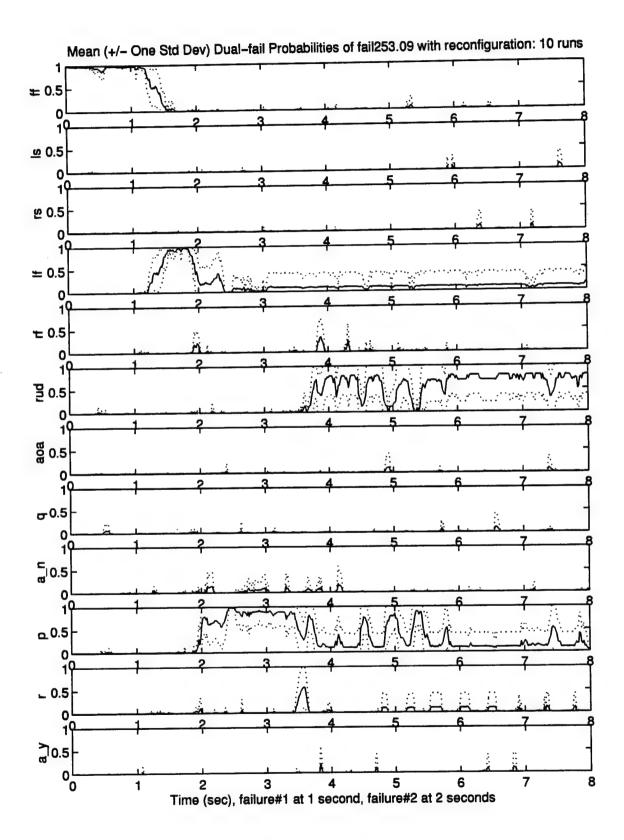


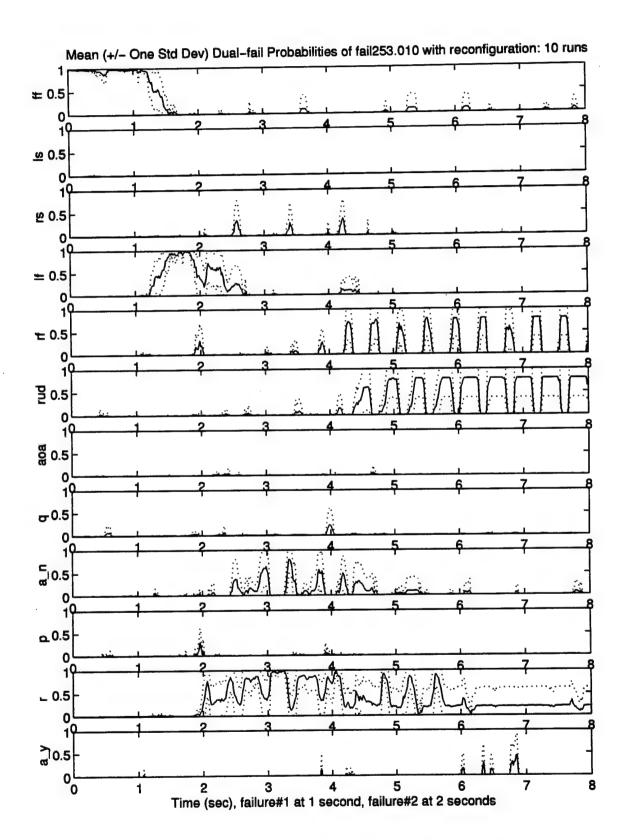


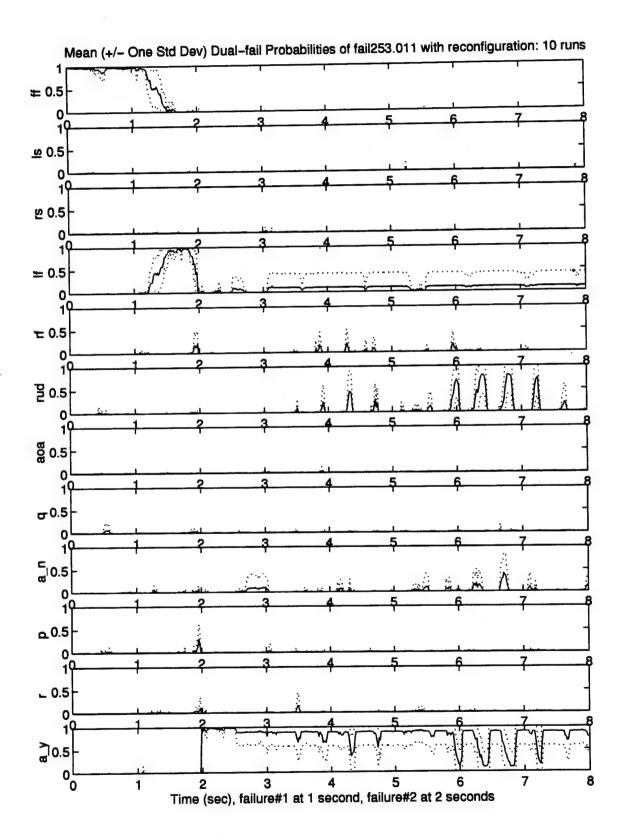


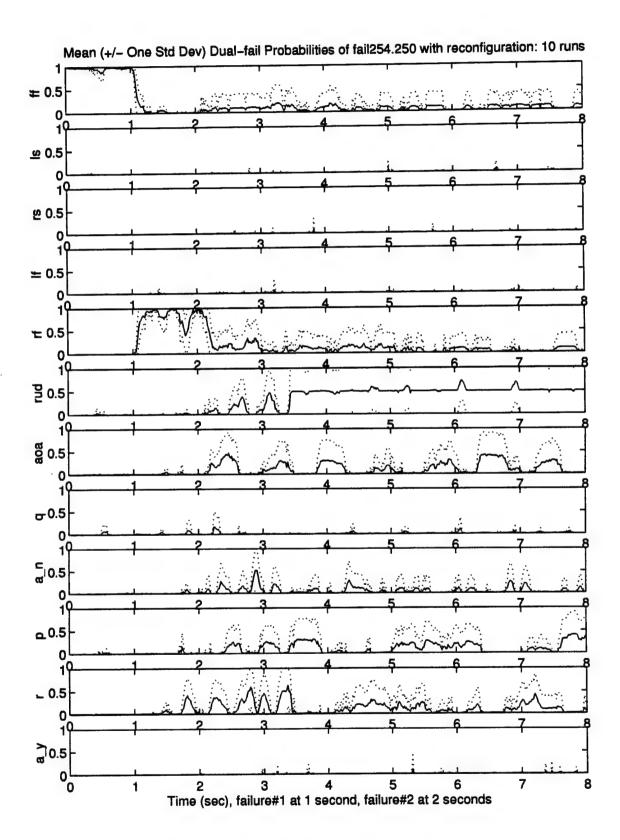


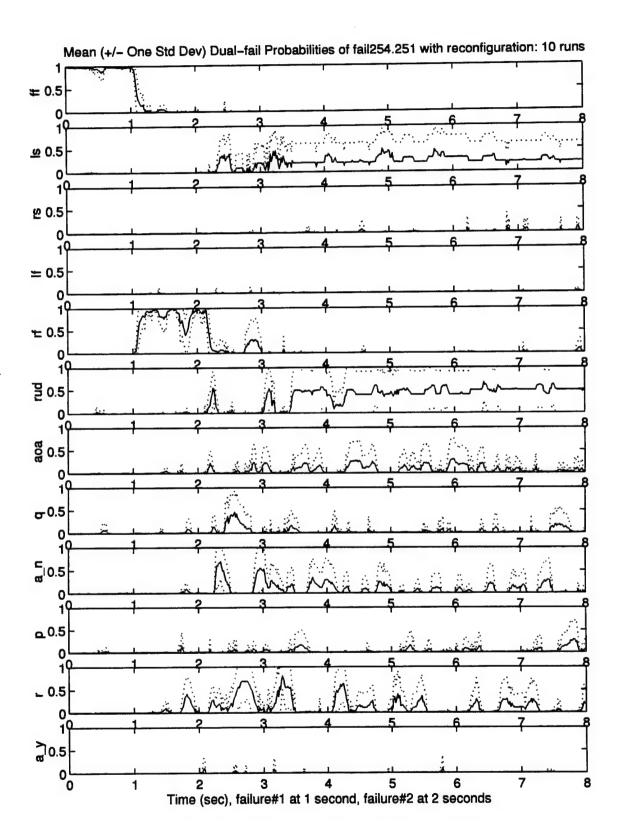


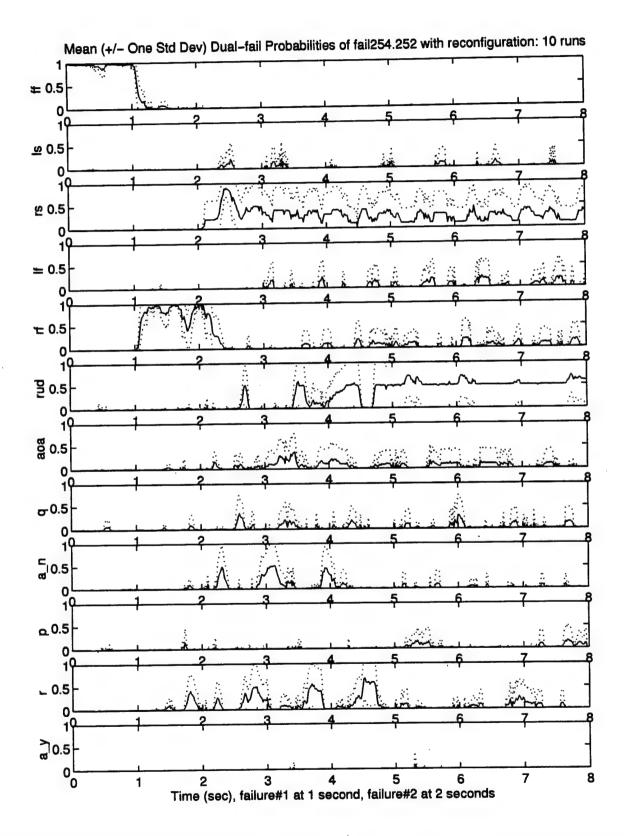


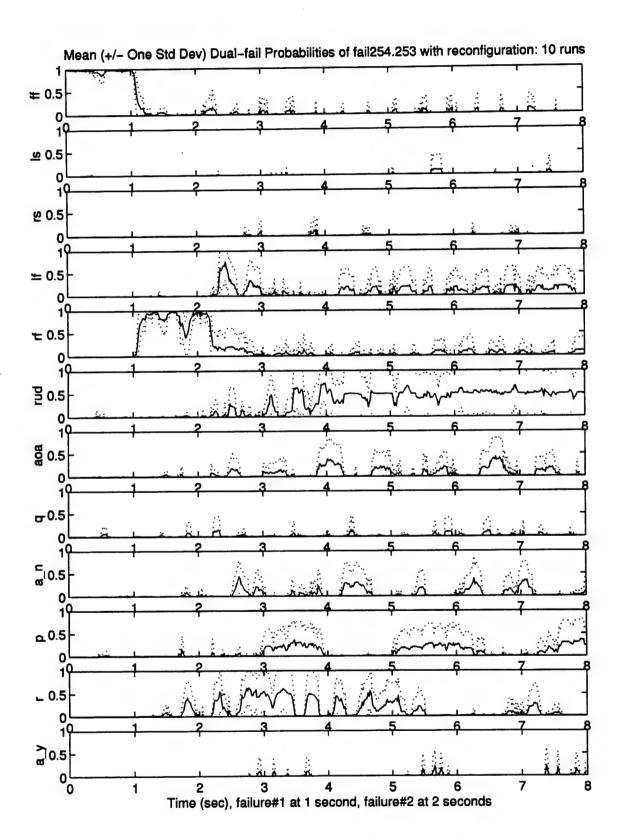


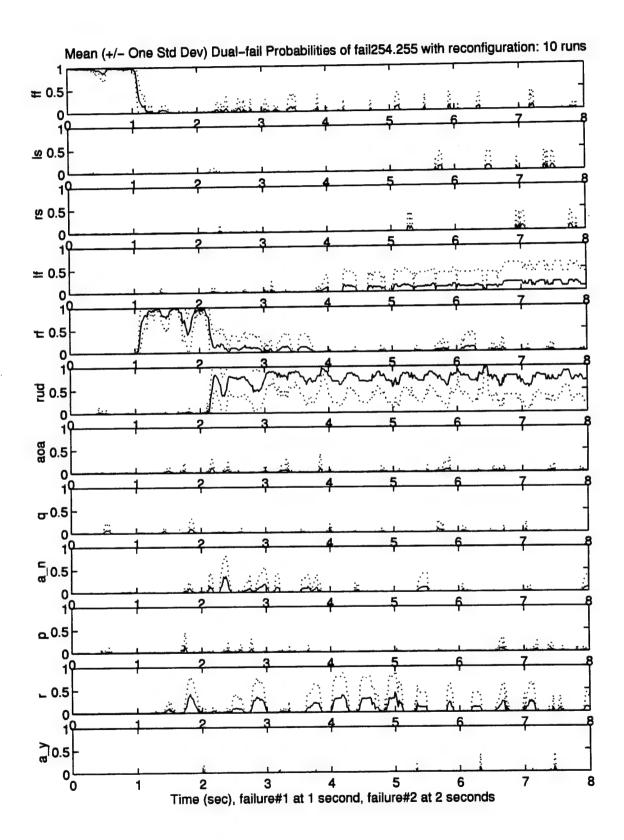


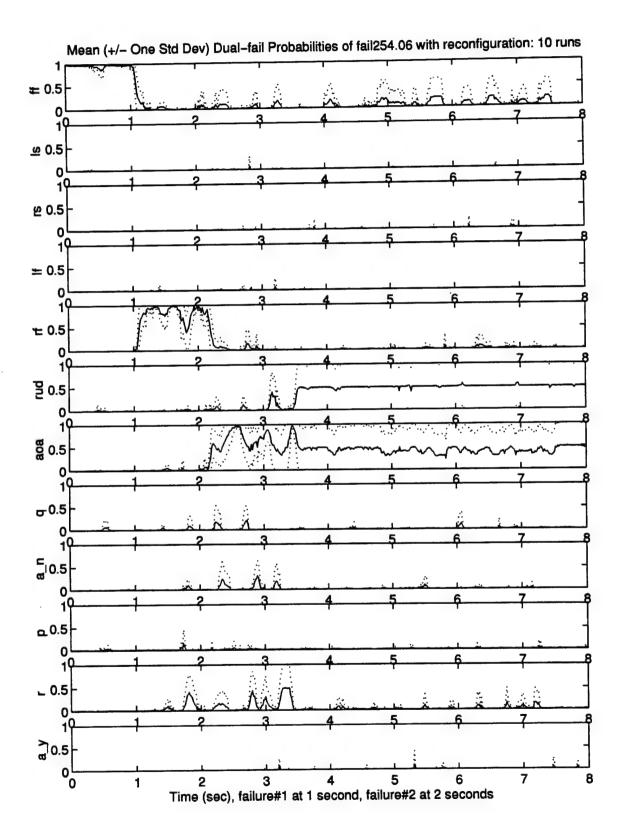


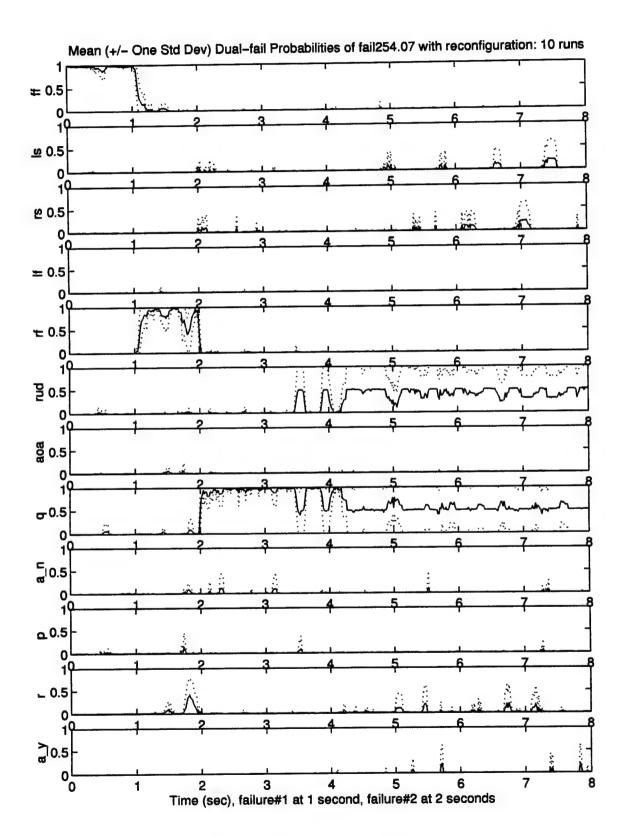


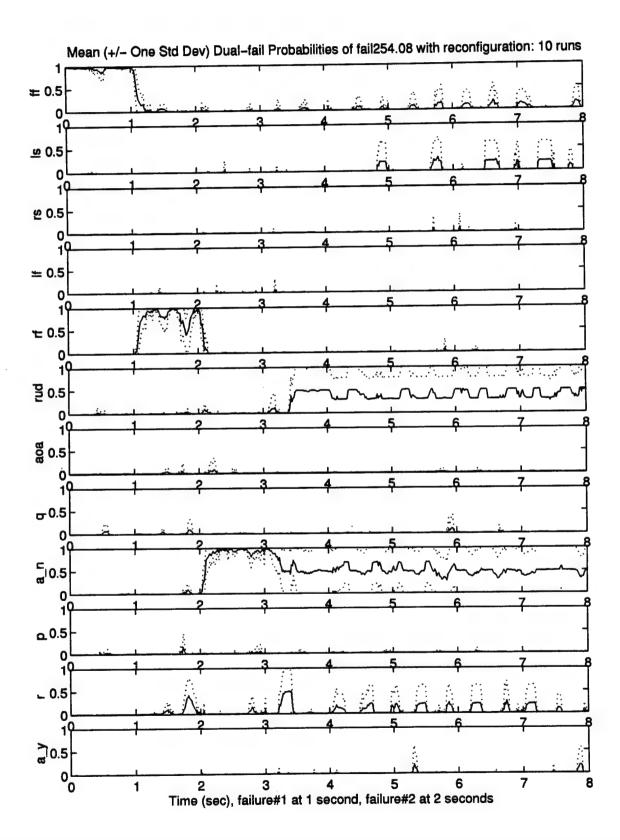


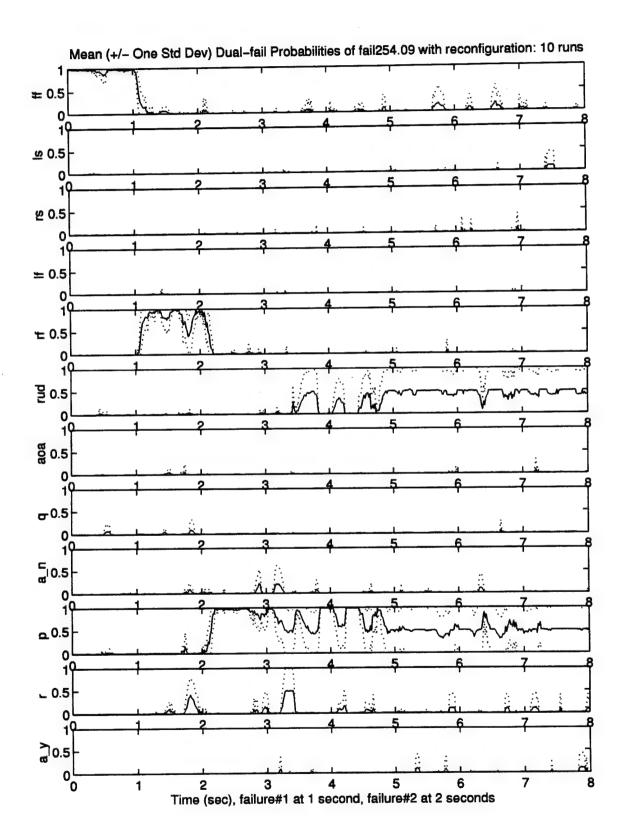


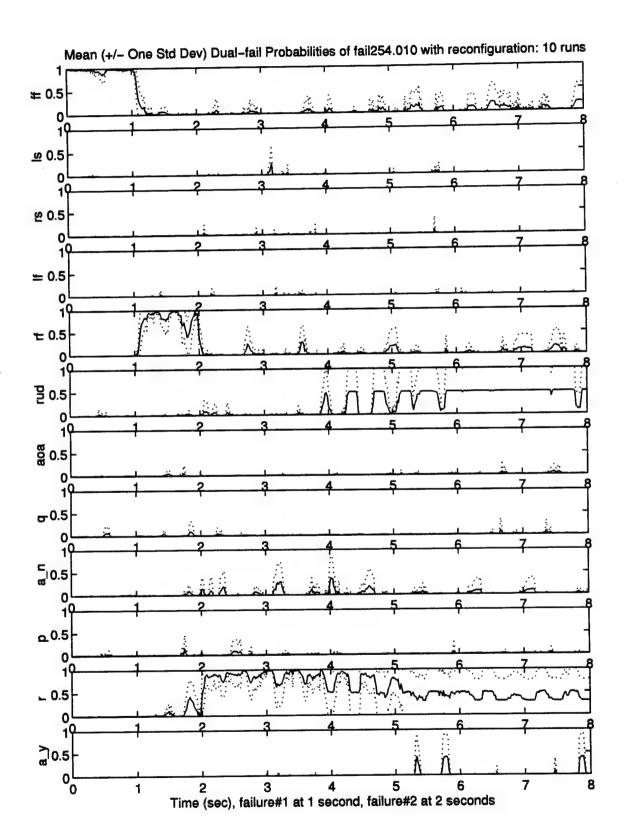


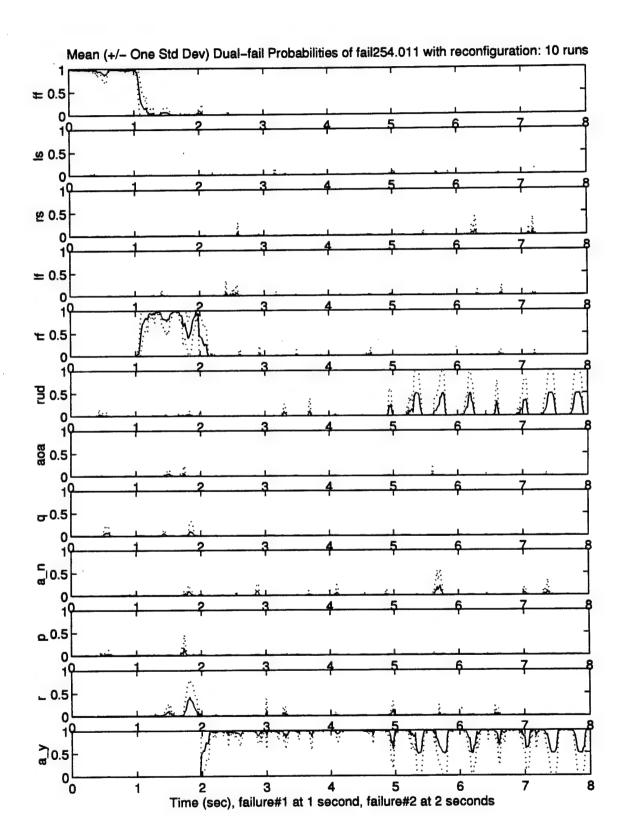


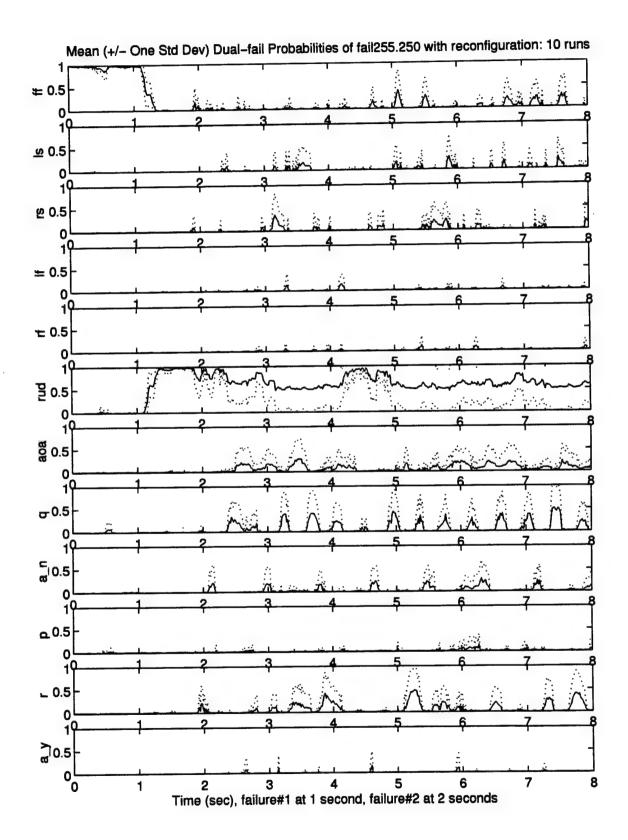


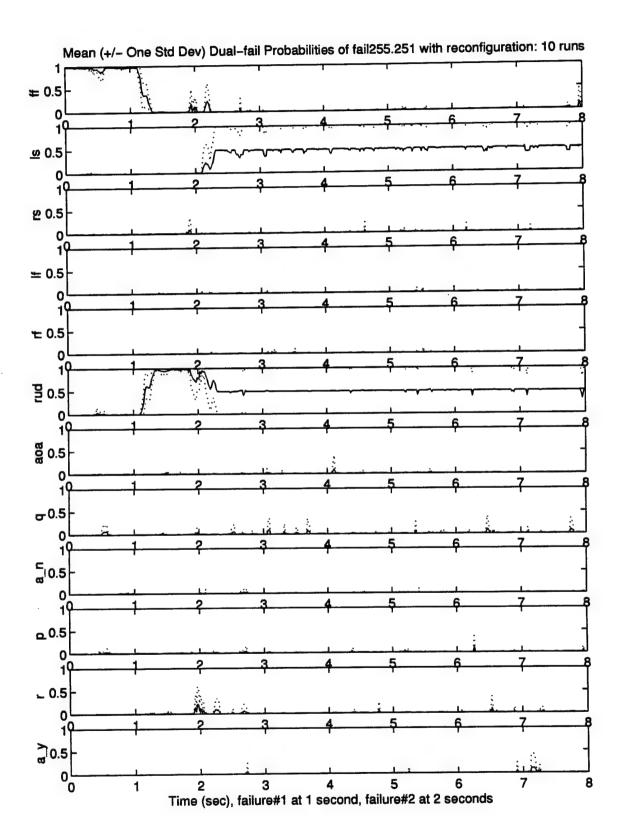


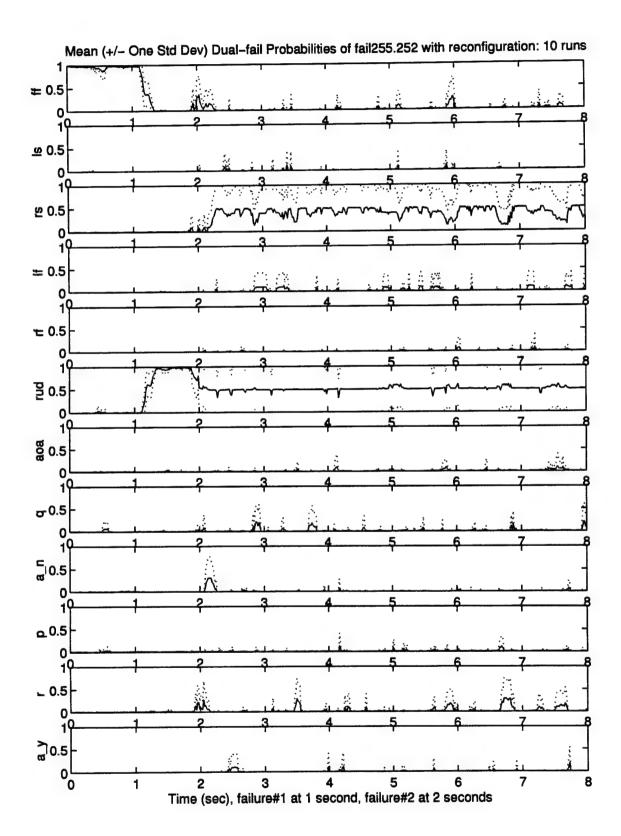


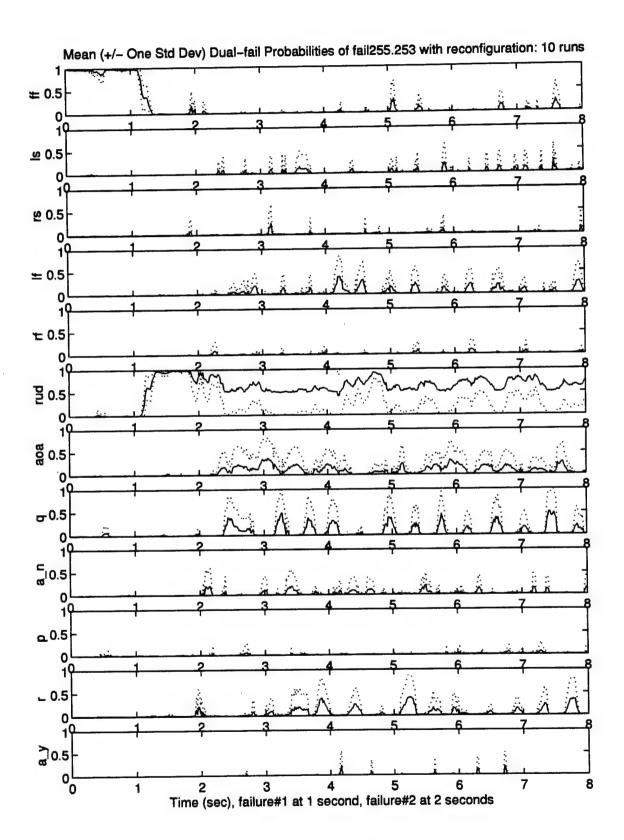


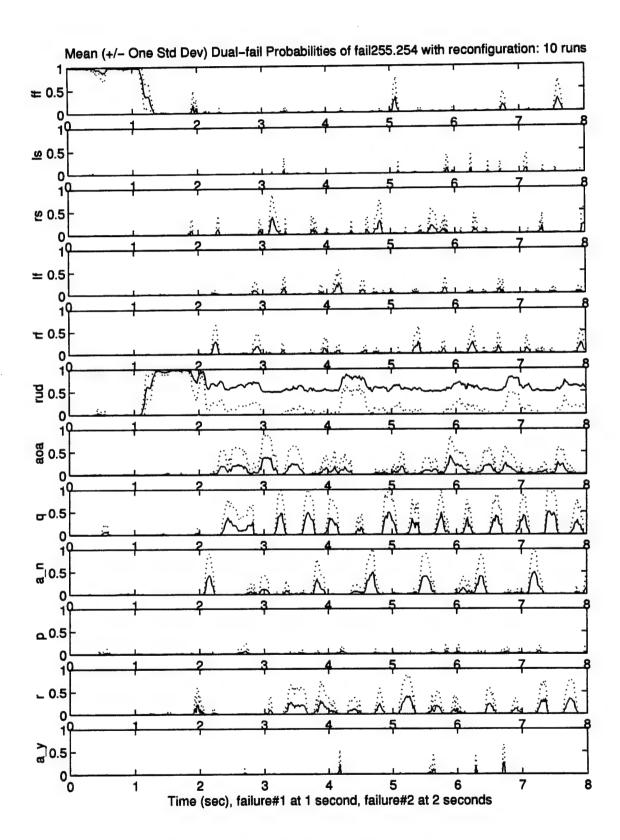


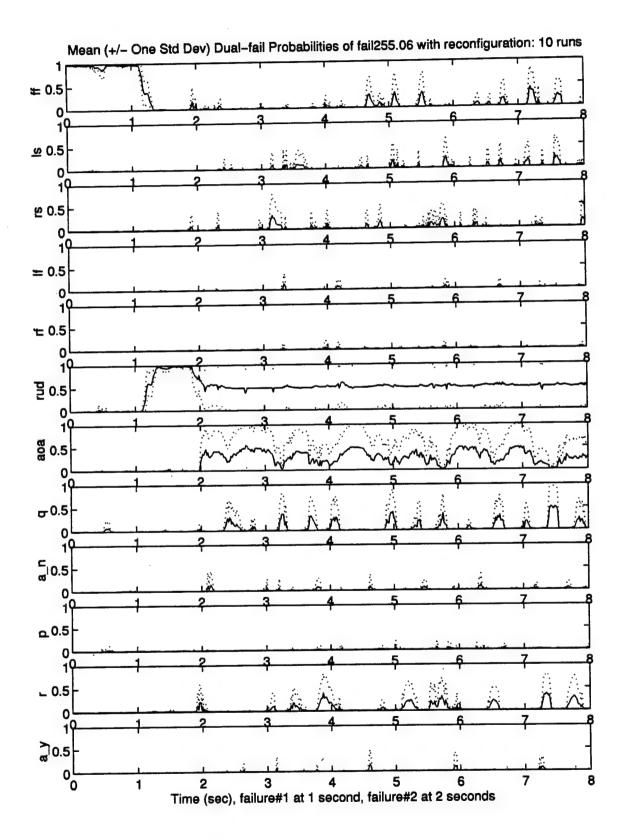


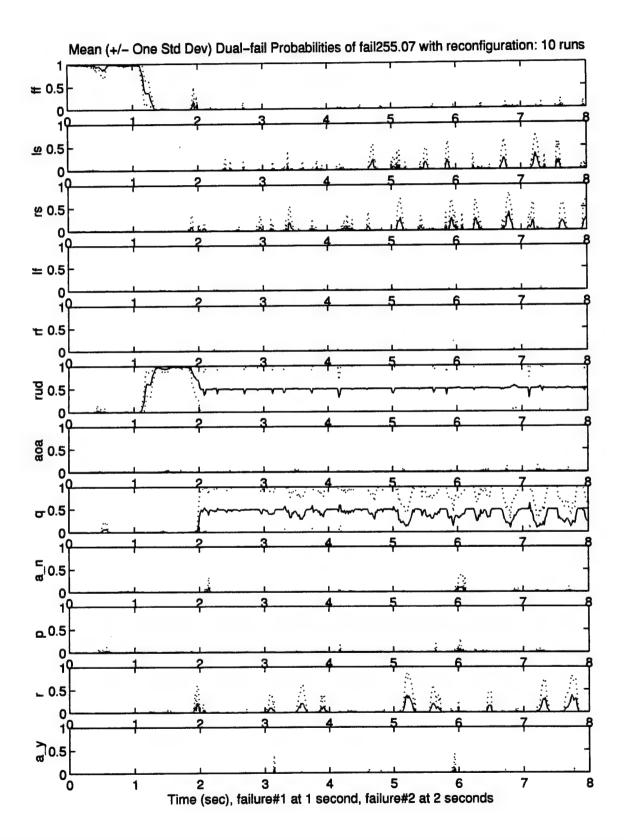


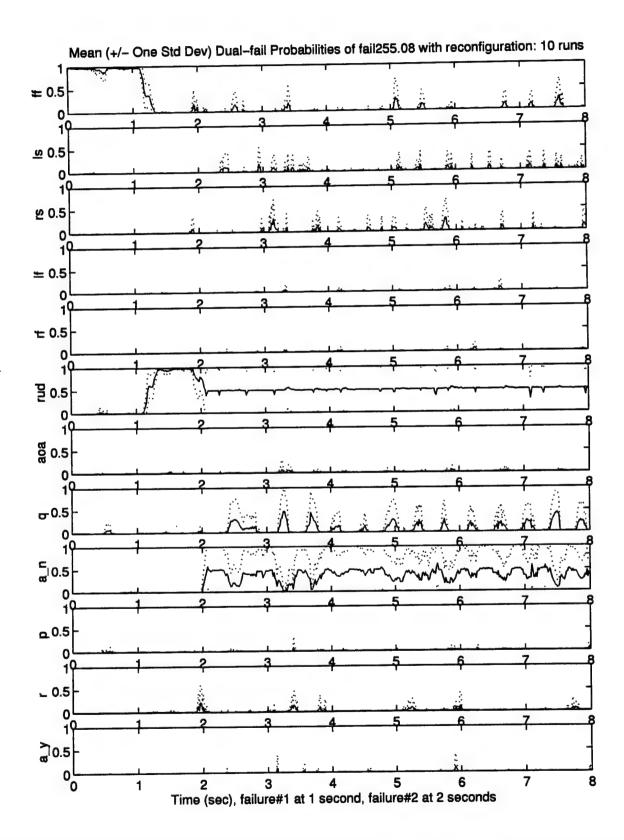


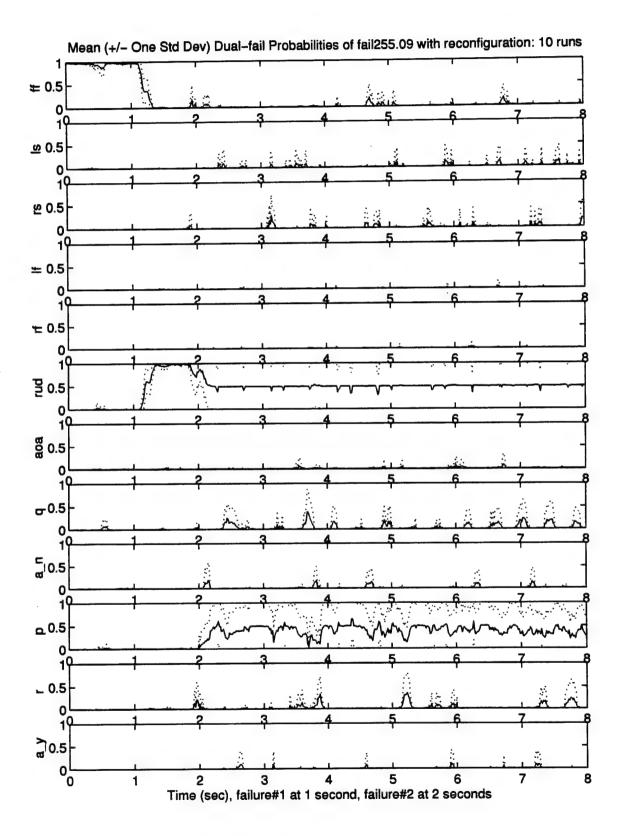


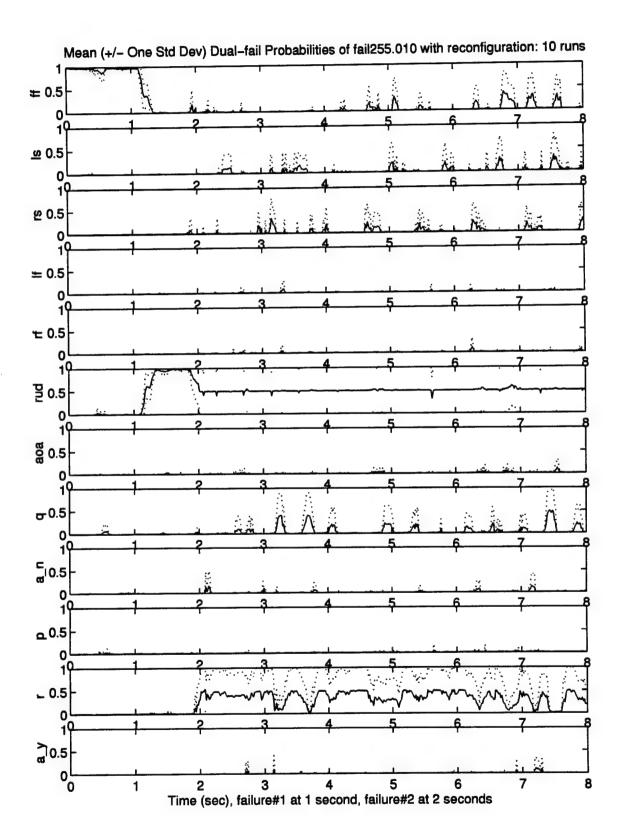


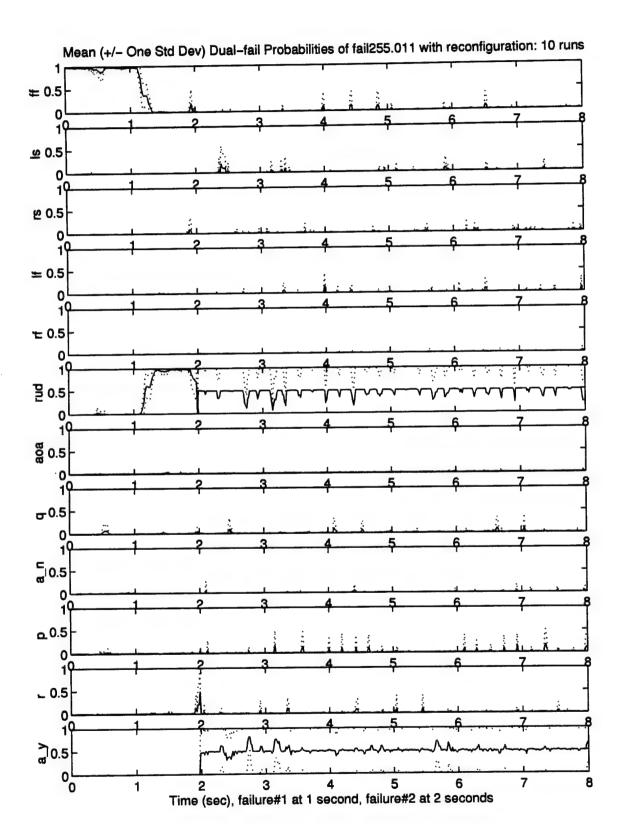












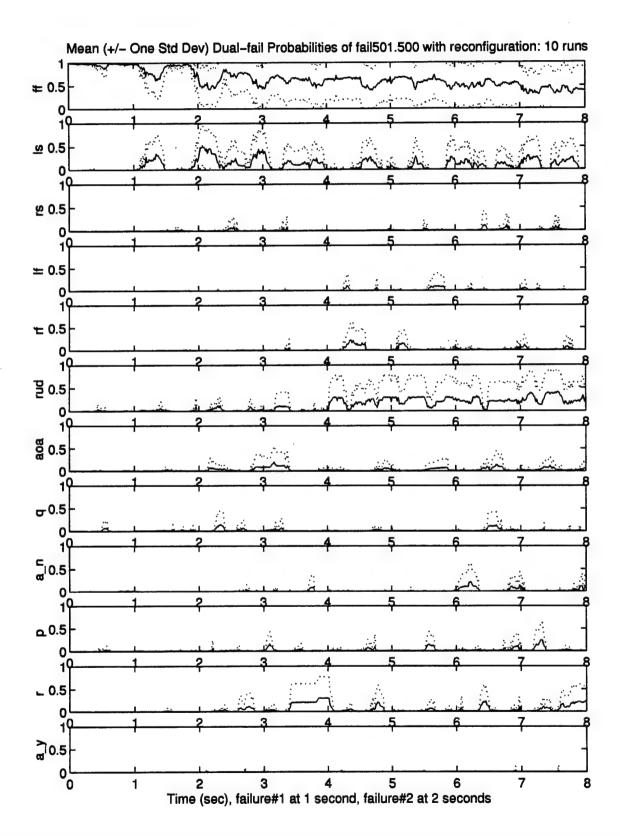
## Appendix D.3: Dual, 50% Actuator ( $\varepsilon$ =.5) and 50%-Actuator / Total -Sensor Impairments, Control Redistribution 'ON', Dither 'ON', No Maneuvers

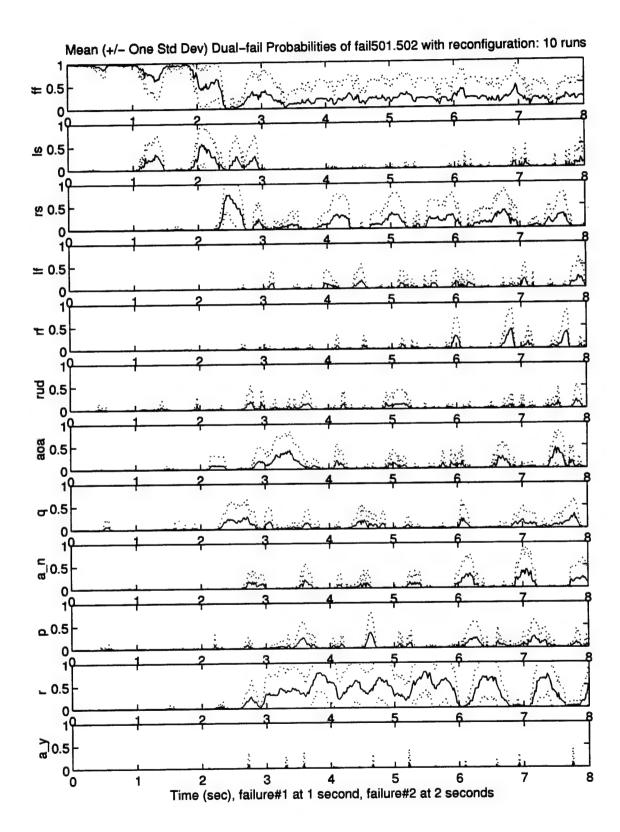
This appendix contains the individual probability plots for "50% actuator / 50% actuator" and "50% actuator / total sensor" dual impairment scenarios, with Control Reconfiguration (Redistribution) and with control dithering (Section 4.13.3). The first impairment is inserted at 1 second, followed by the second impairment at 2 seconds, and in all cases, there is no aircraft maneuvering. Table D.3 on the following page lists the impairment cases, by case number, which are to be found in this appendix. The leftmost column of Table D.3 represents the first impairment occurring at 1 second, while the top row represents the second impairment occurring at 2 seconds. The table entries list the failure codes found in the plot titles for the failure case represented by the table row and column. Bold entries correspond to cases of no second impairment. As an example, the entry for a 50% left stabilator (LS) impairment at 1 second, followed by a 50% right flaperon (RF) impairment at 2 seconds is found in entry '(LS, RF)' in the table, and the corresponding failure case is 'fail501.504'. The convention was to use effectiveness, ε, in naming the plots, and hence 'fail501.504' corresponds to 50% actuator effectiveness, or a 50% actuator impairment. The probability plot will contain this code ('fail501.504') in the plot title. In fact, for this specific case, the plot title is: "Mean (+ / - One Std Dev) Dual-fail Probabilities of fail501.504 with reconfiguration: 10 runs". The reader is reminded that, after the switch to the Level '1' filter bank, the meanings of the probability traces in the plots (except for the fully functional trace, which retains the same meaning) change to that of the first impairment plus the second impairment.

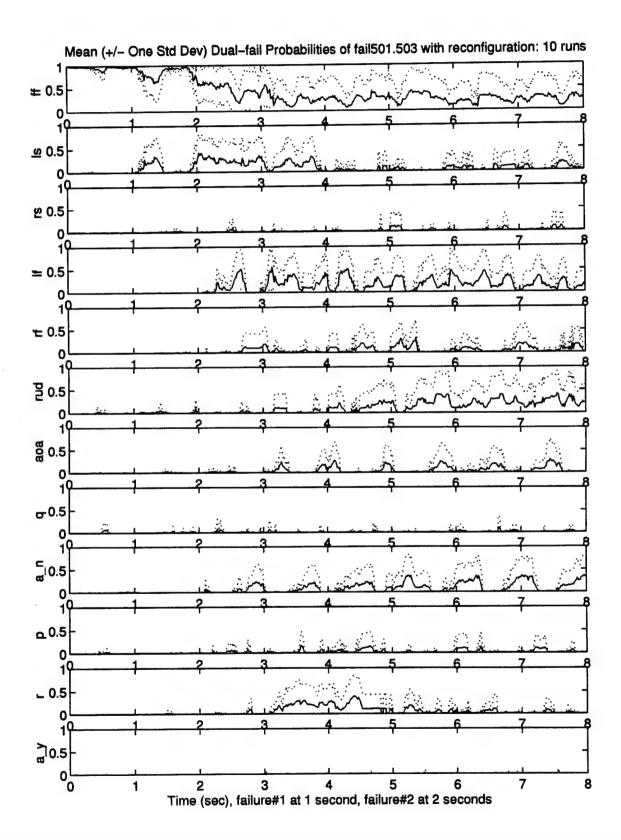
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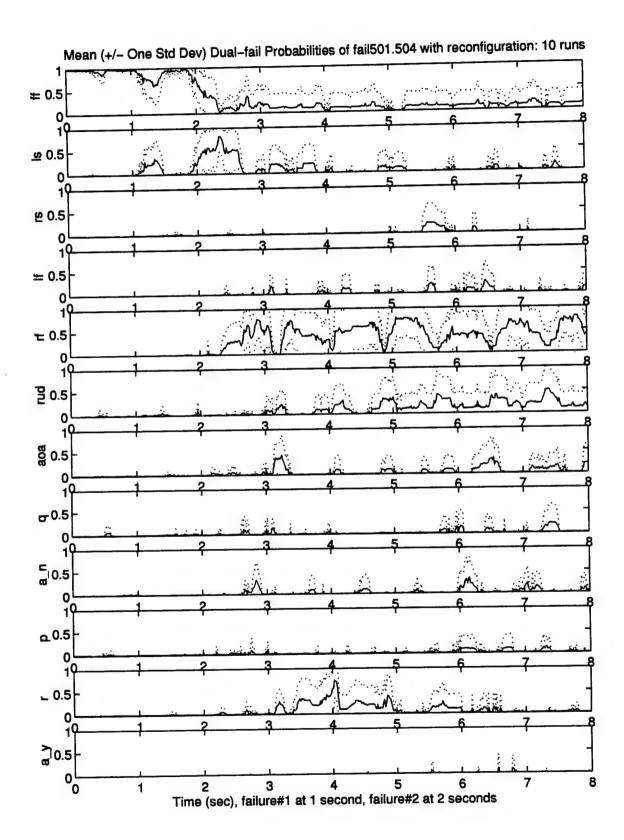
	ST	RS	LF	RF	RUD	AOA	0	A_n	Д	~	A_y
	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(20%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)	(100%)
SI	8	fail501.502	fail501.503	fail501.504	fail501.505	fail501.06	fail501.07	fail501.08	fail501.09	fail501.010	fail501.011
(20%)											
RS	fail502.501	fail502.501 fail502.500 fail502.503	fail502.503	fail502.504	fail502.505	fail502.06	fail502.07	fail502.08	fail502.09	fail502.010	fail502.011
(20%)											
LF	fail503.501	fail503.501 fail503.502	fail503.500	fail503.504	fail503.505	fail503.06	fail503.07	fail503.08	fail503.09	fail503.09 fail503.010	fail503.011
(20%)											
RF	fail504.501	fai504.502	fail504.503	fail504.500	4.500 fail504.505	fail504.06	fail504.06 fail504.07	fail504.08	fail504.09	fail504.010	fail504.011
(20%)											
RUD	fail505.501	fail505.501 fail505.502	fail505.503	fail505.504	fail505.504 fail505.500 fail505.06 fail505.07	fail505.06	fail505.07	fail505.08	fail505.09	fail505.010	fail505.011
(20%)											

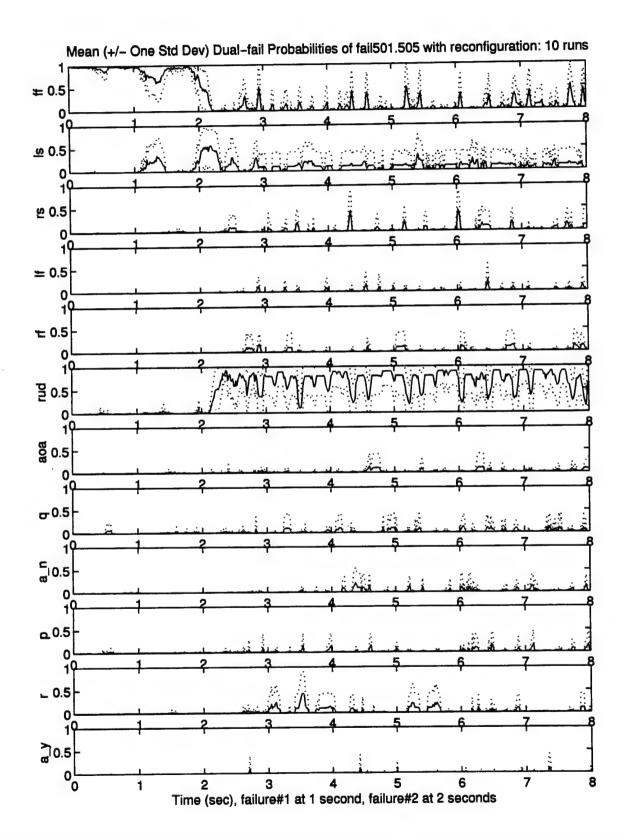
Table D.3 A Listing of All Probability Plots Found in Appendix D.3 by Failure Case

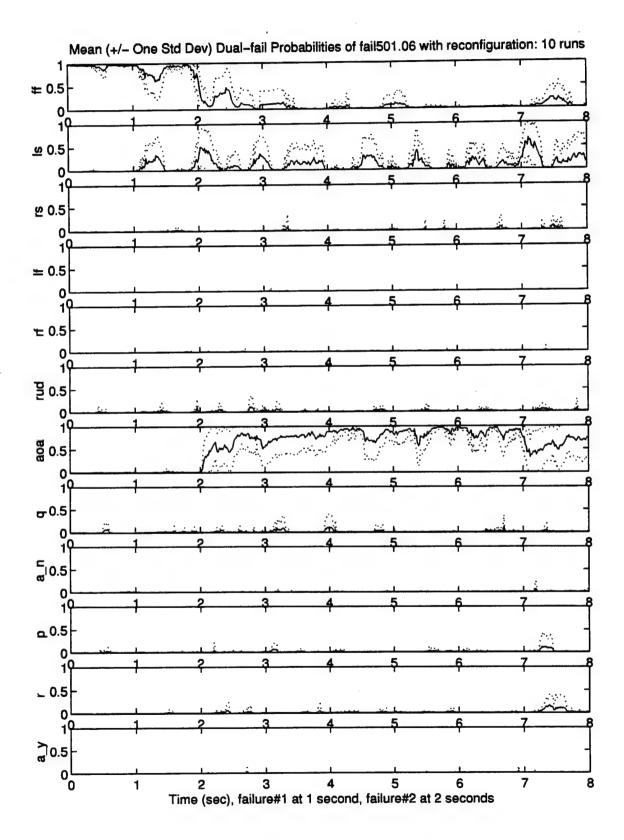


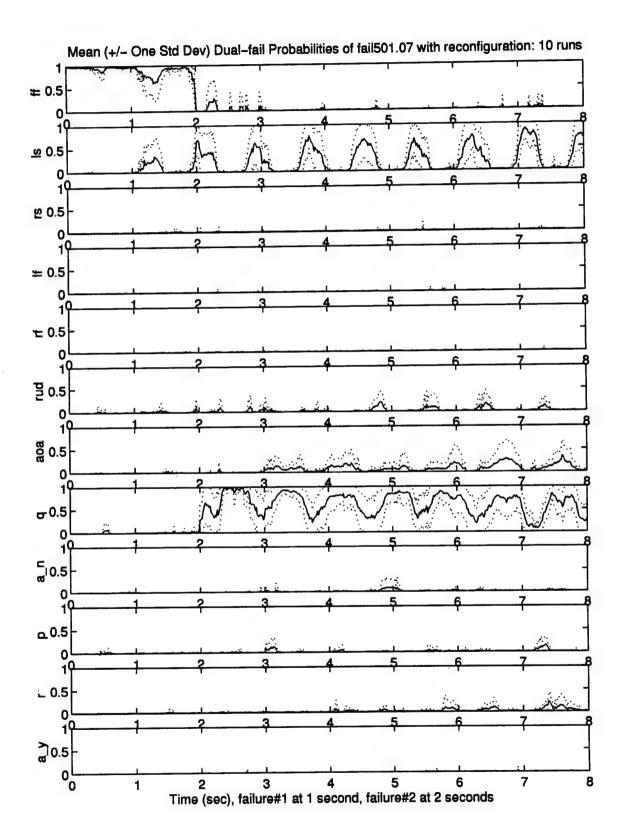


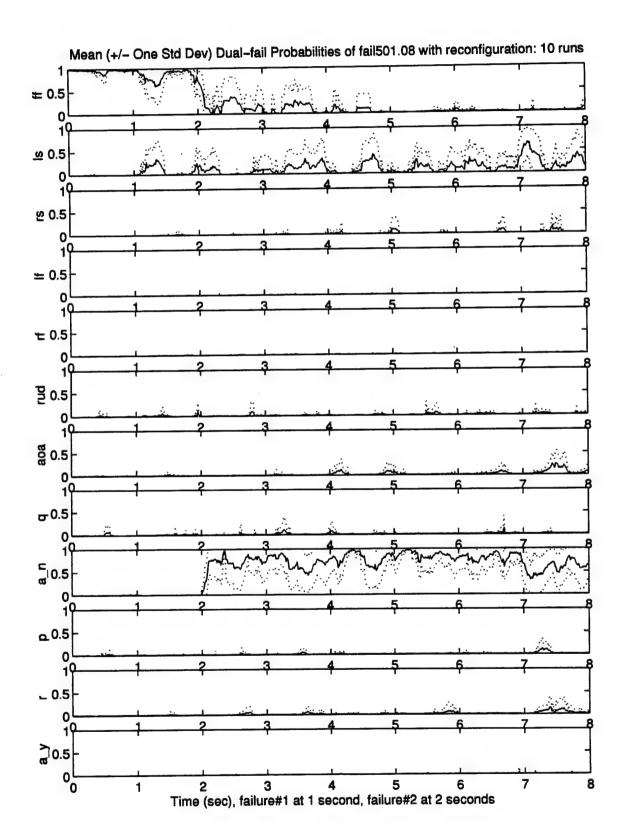


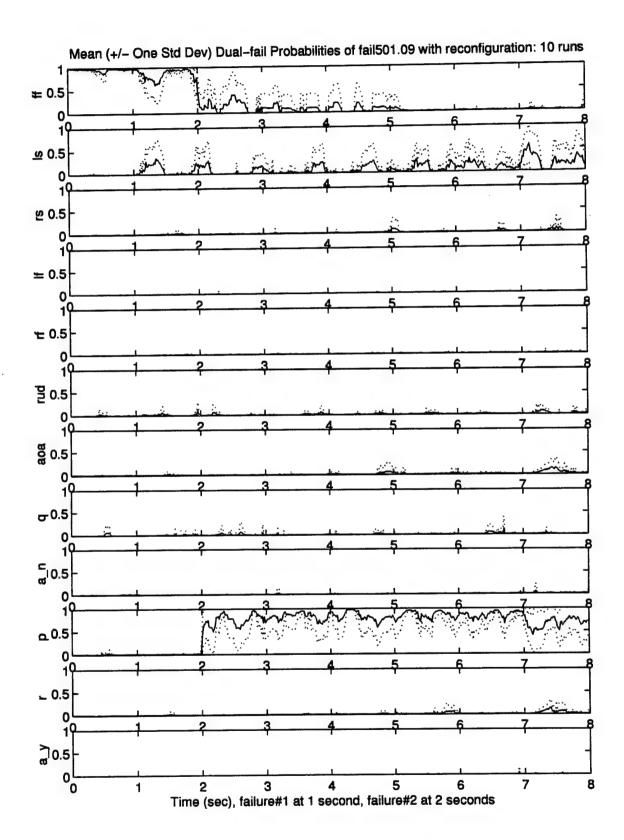


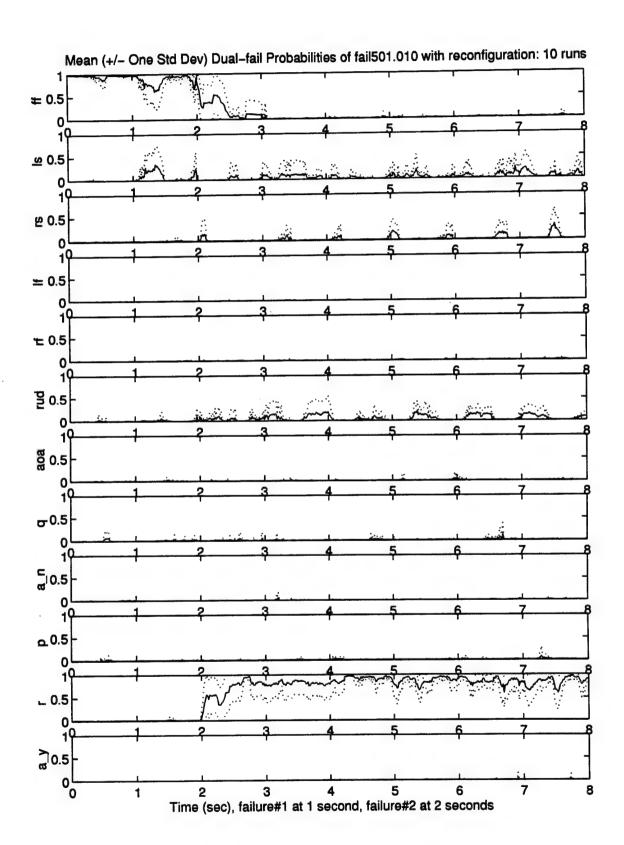


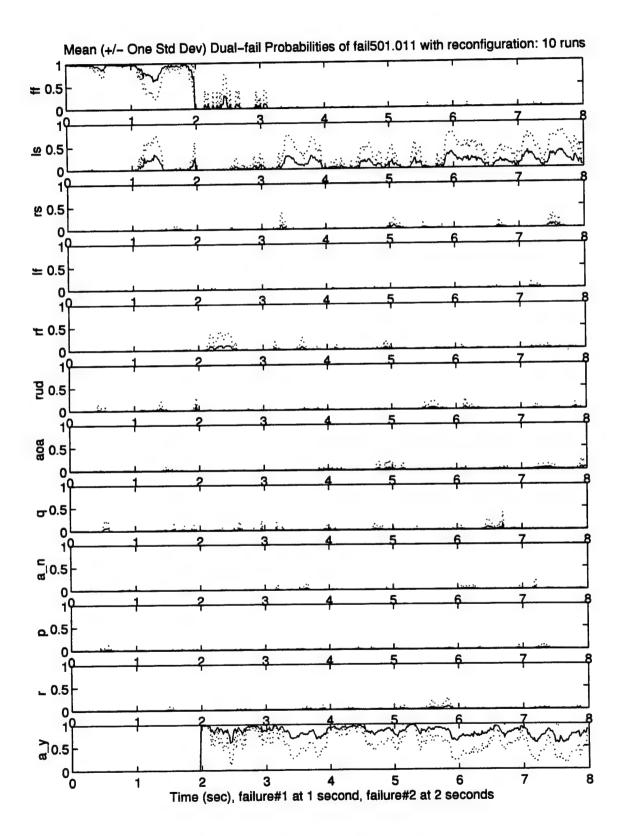


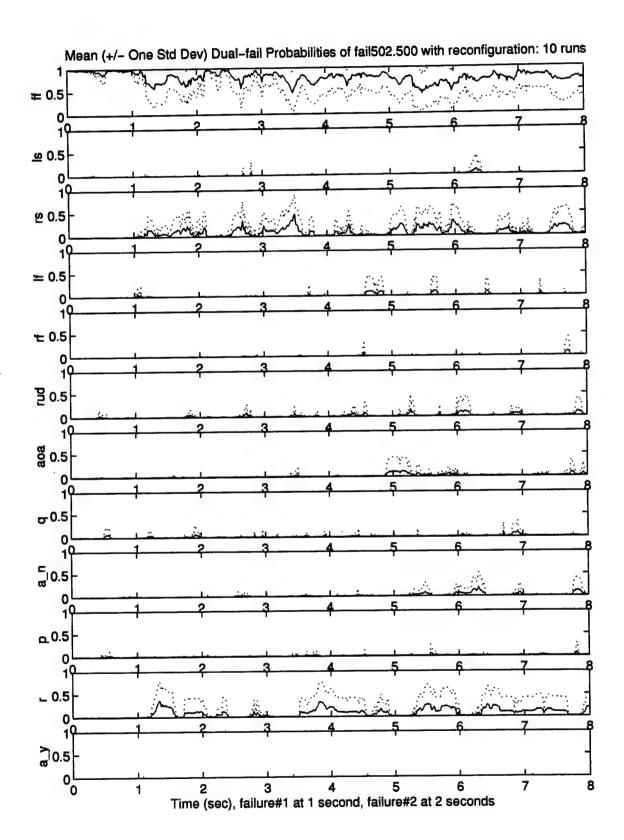


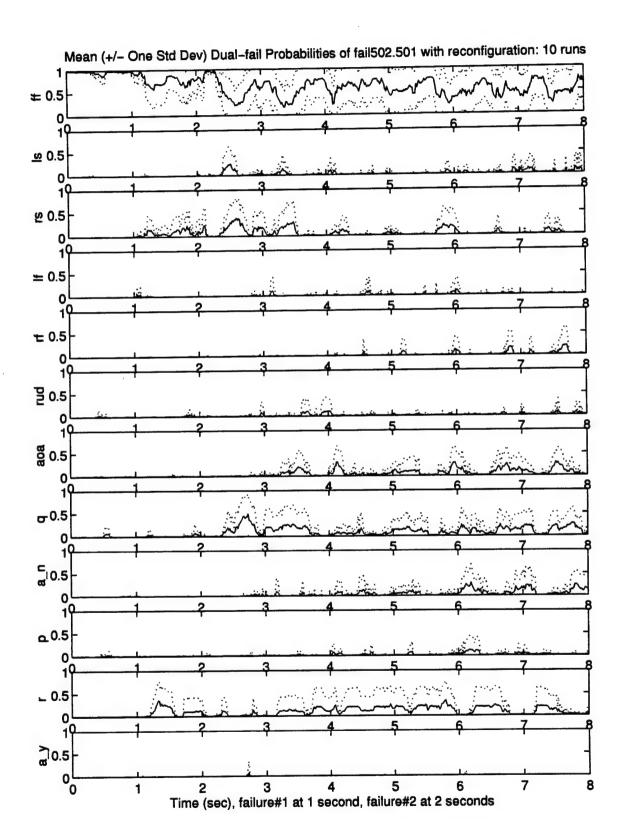


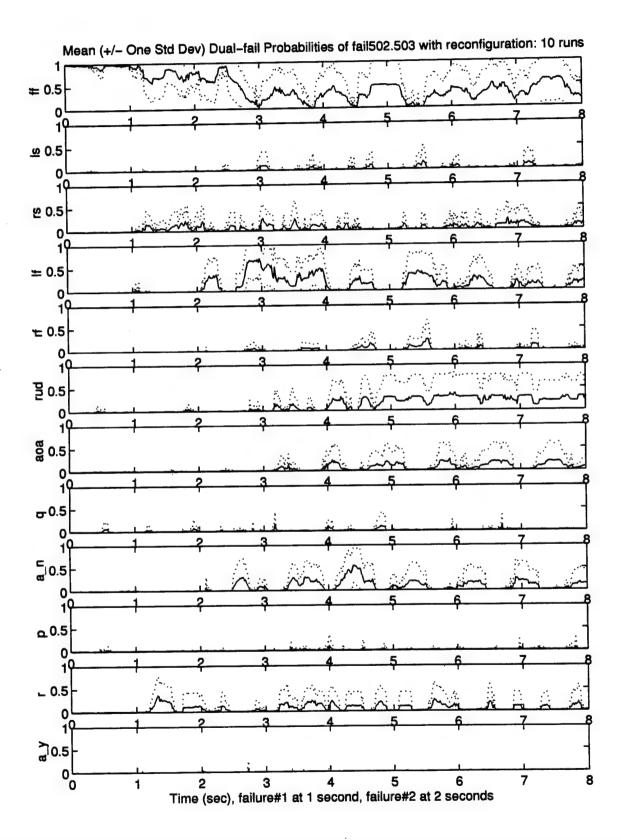


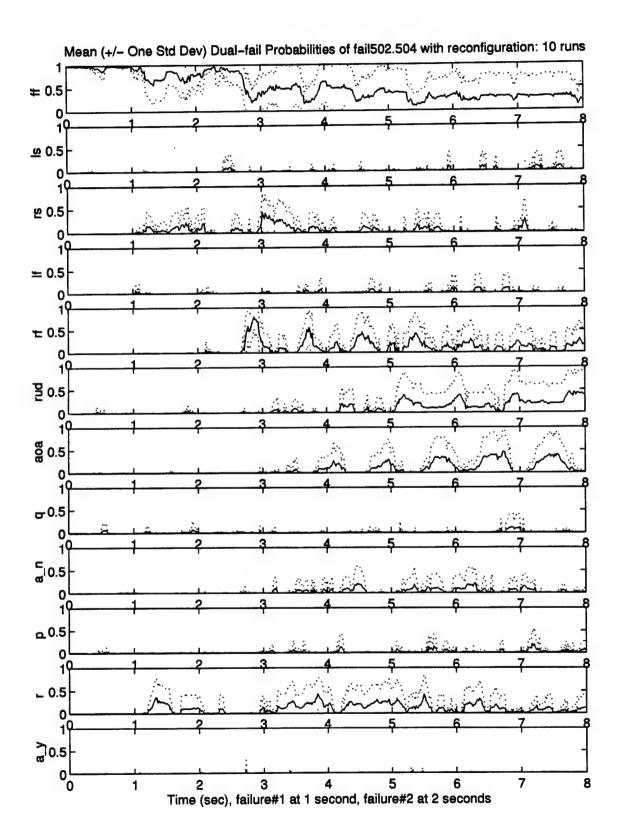


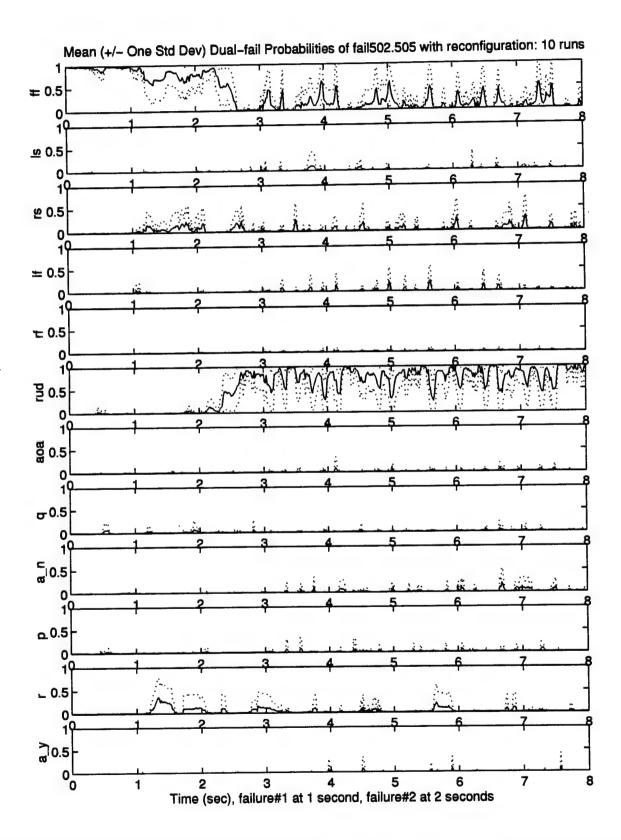


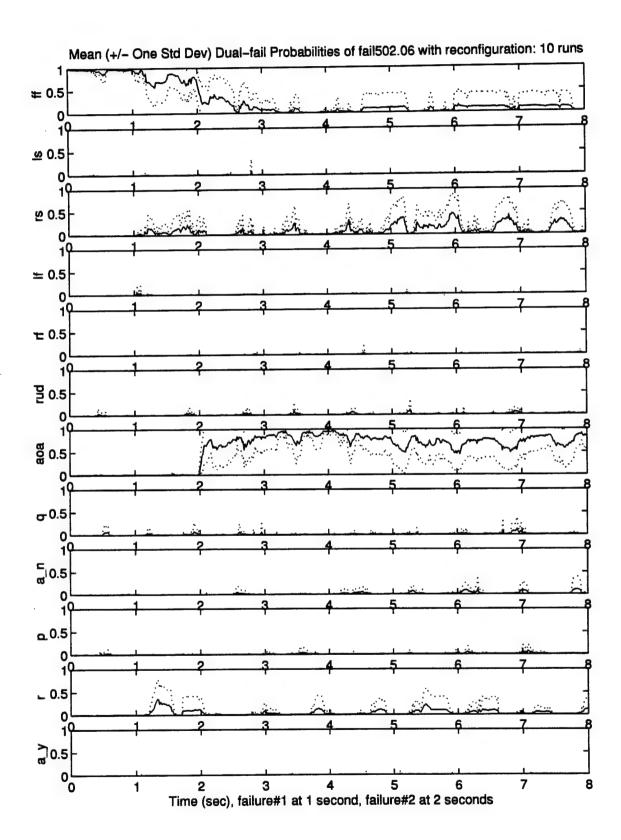


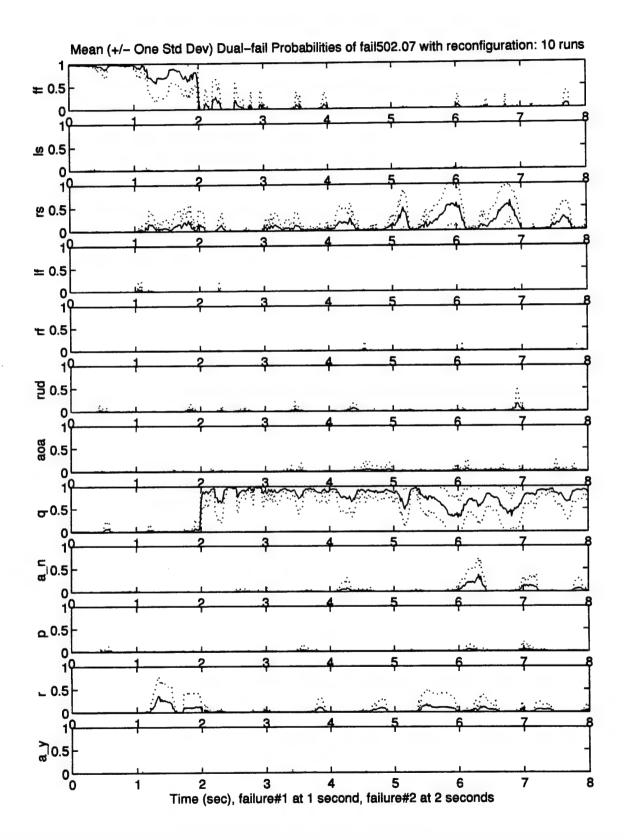


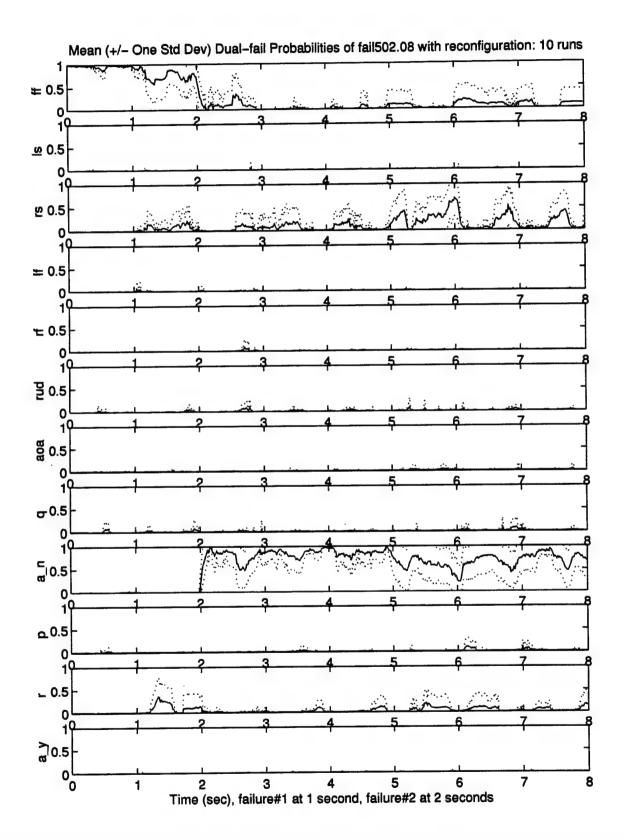


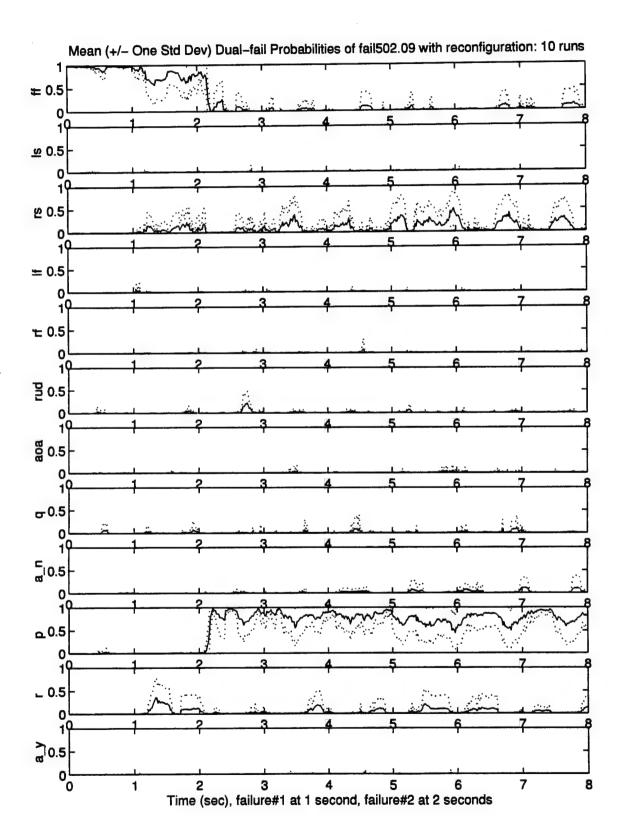


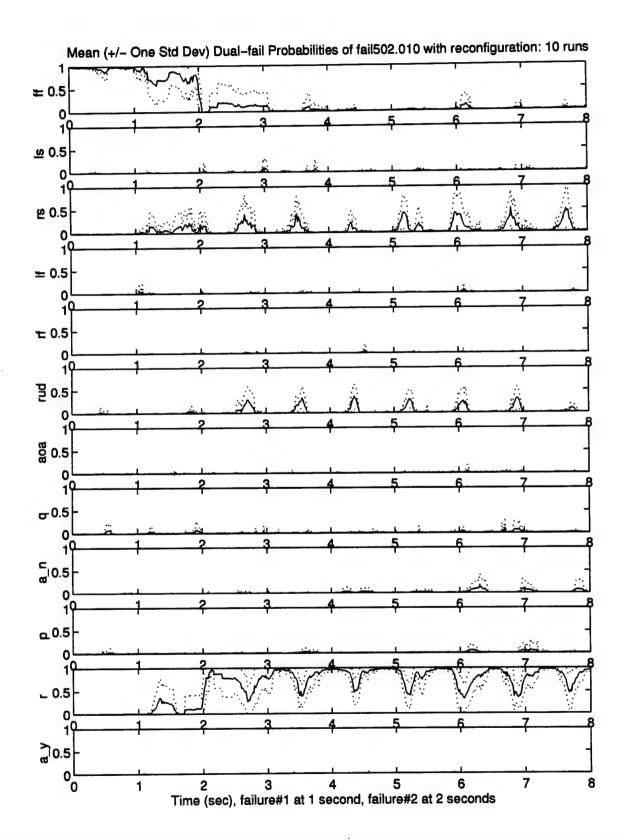


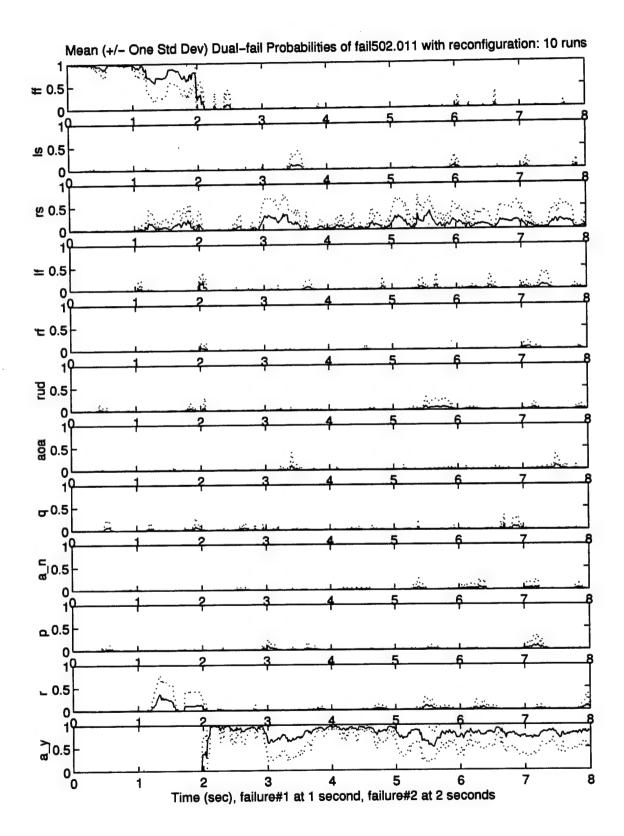


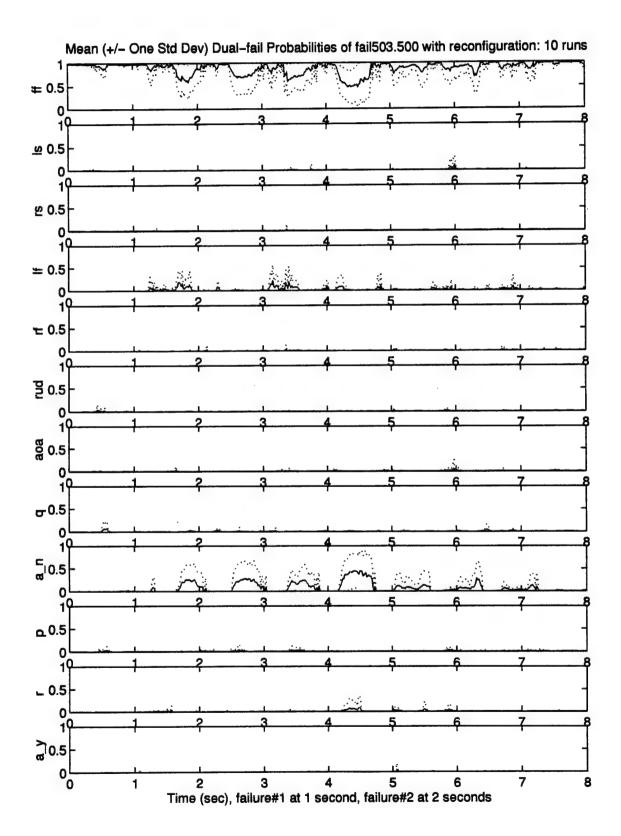


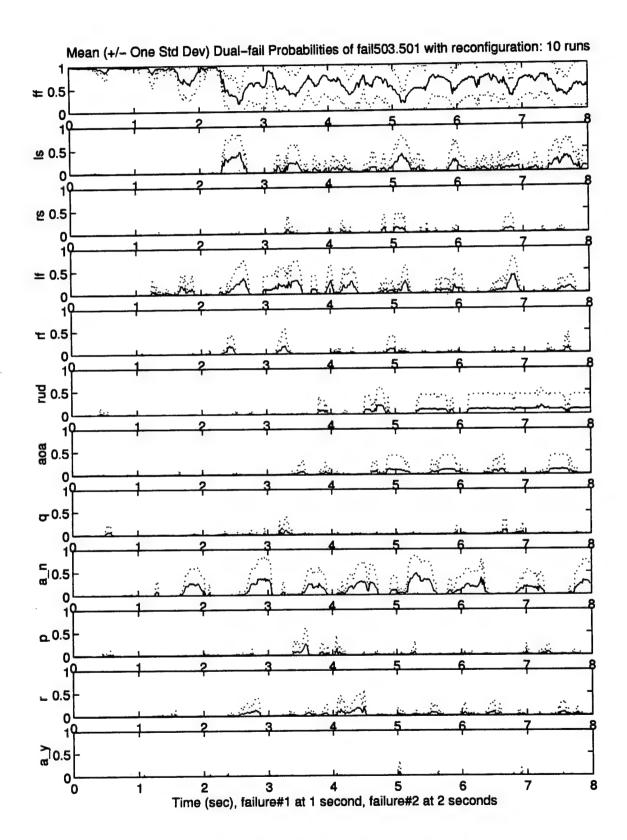


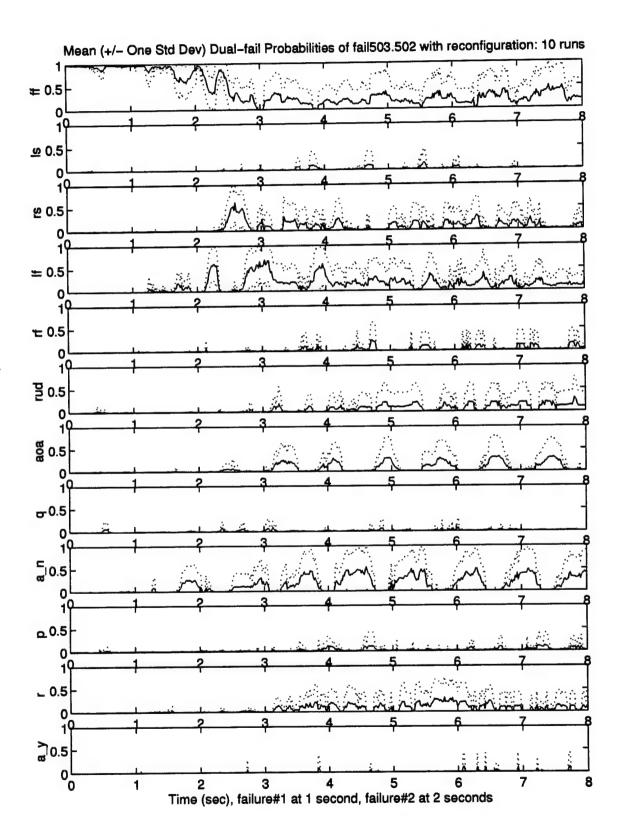


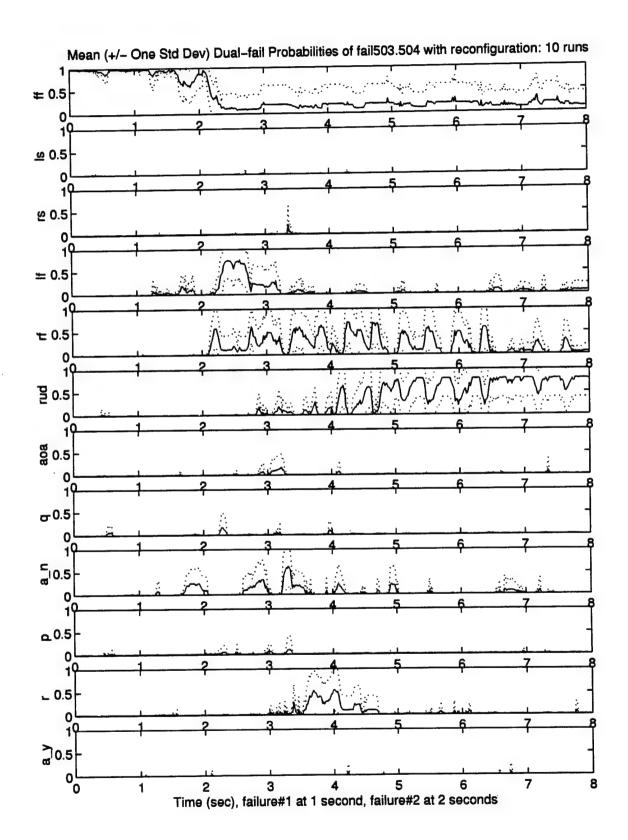


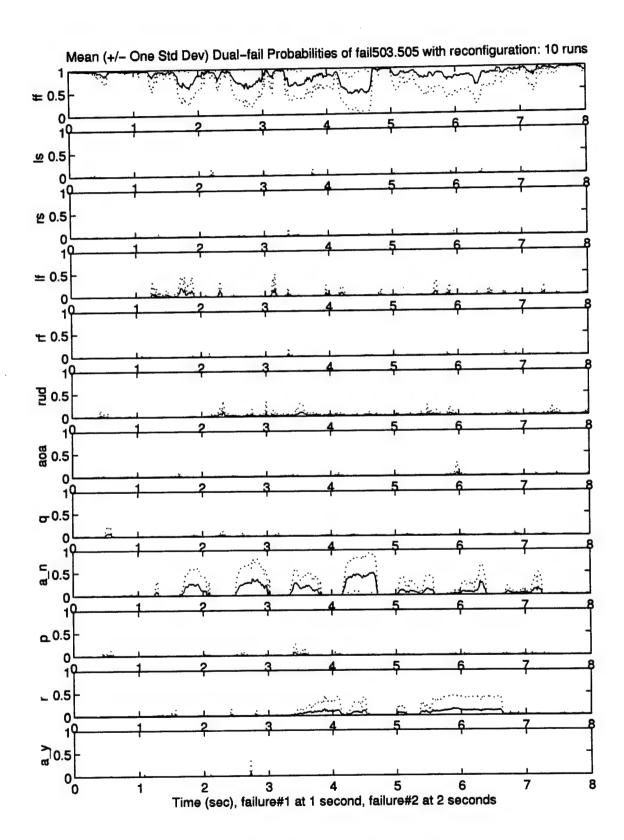


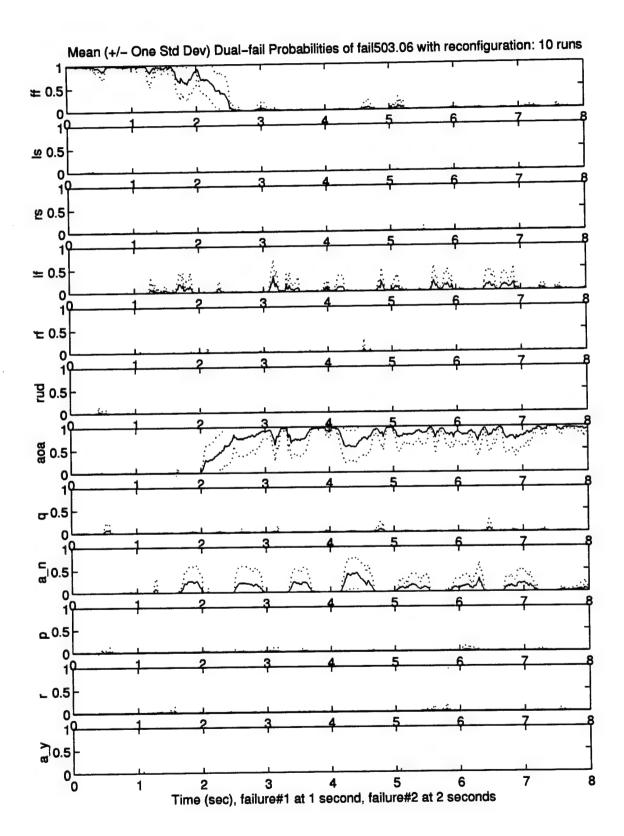


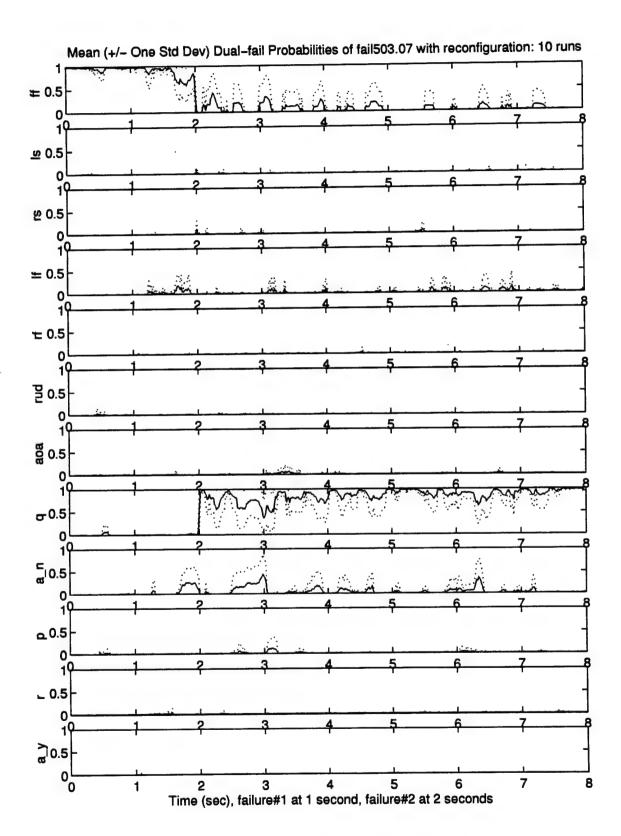


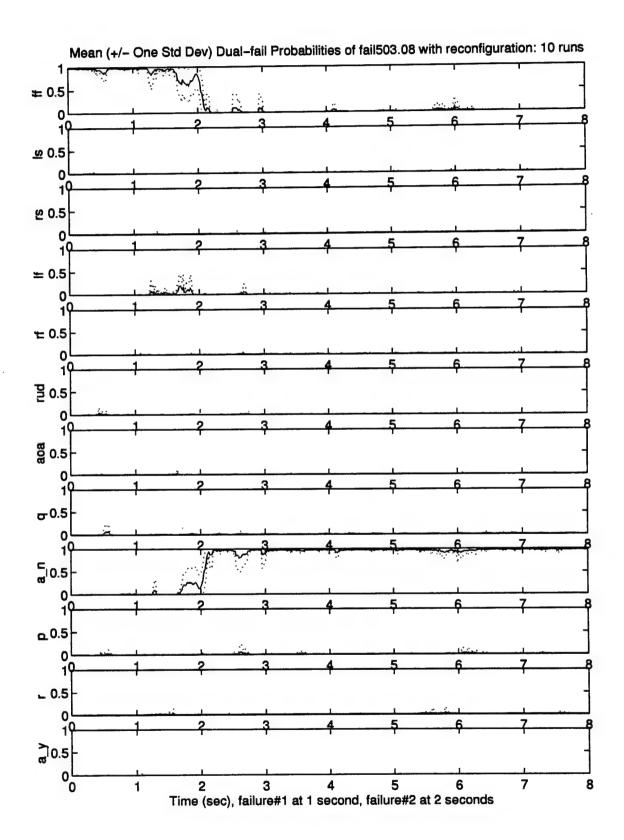


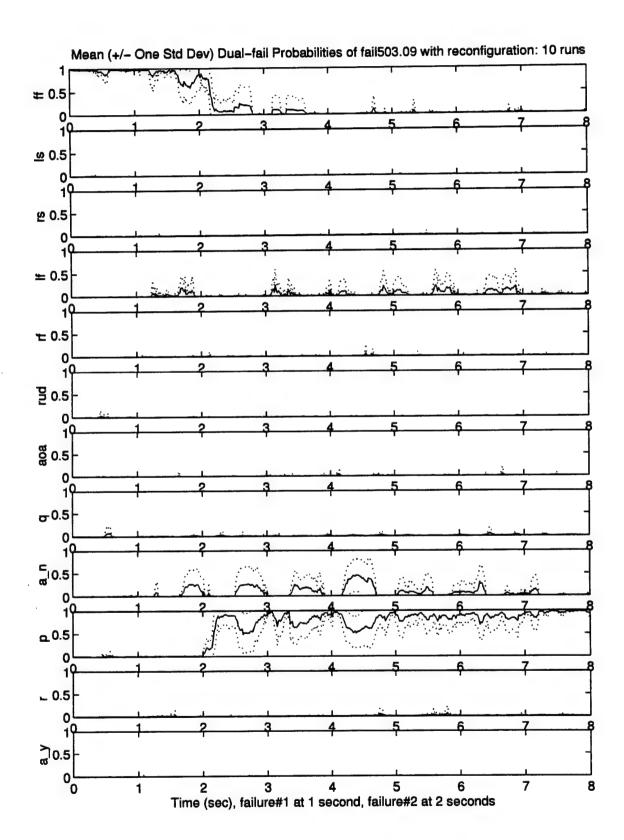


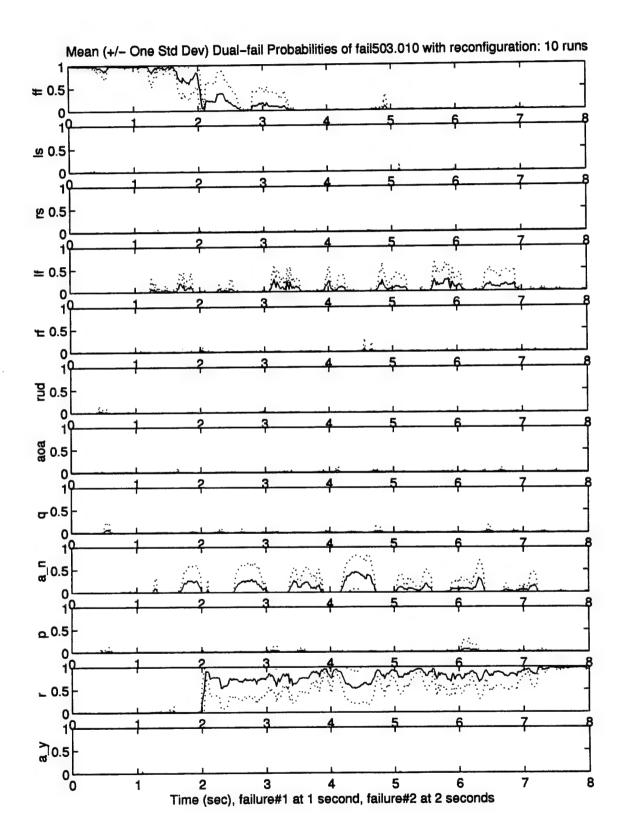


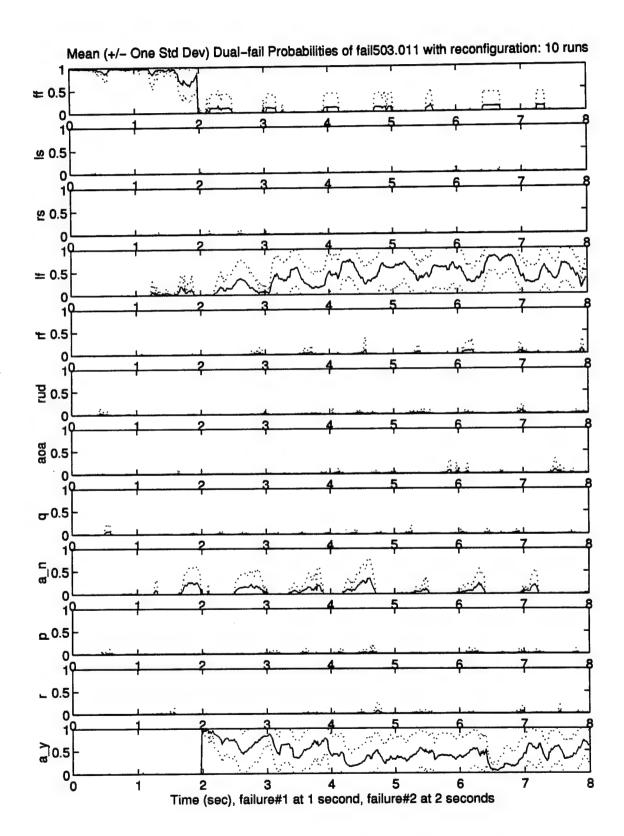


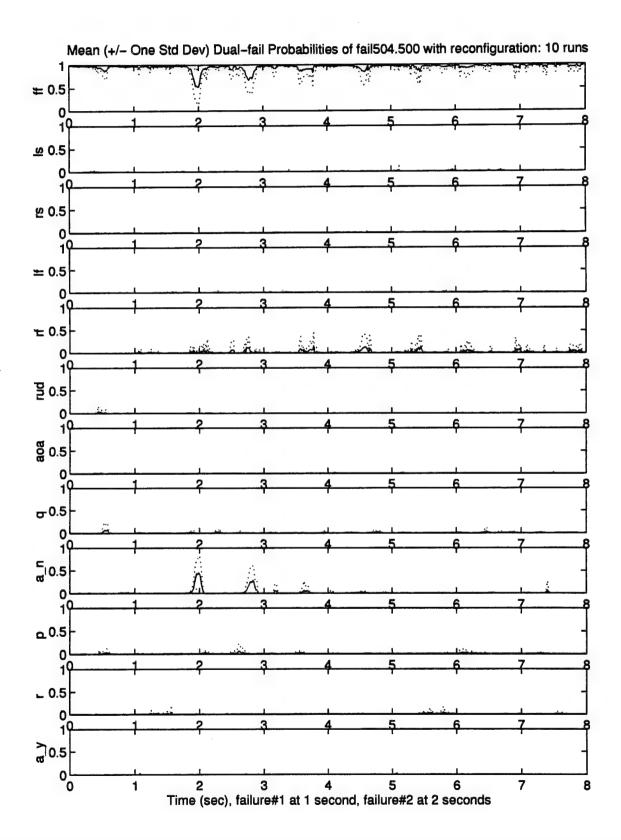


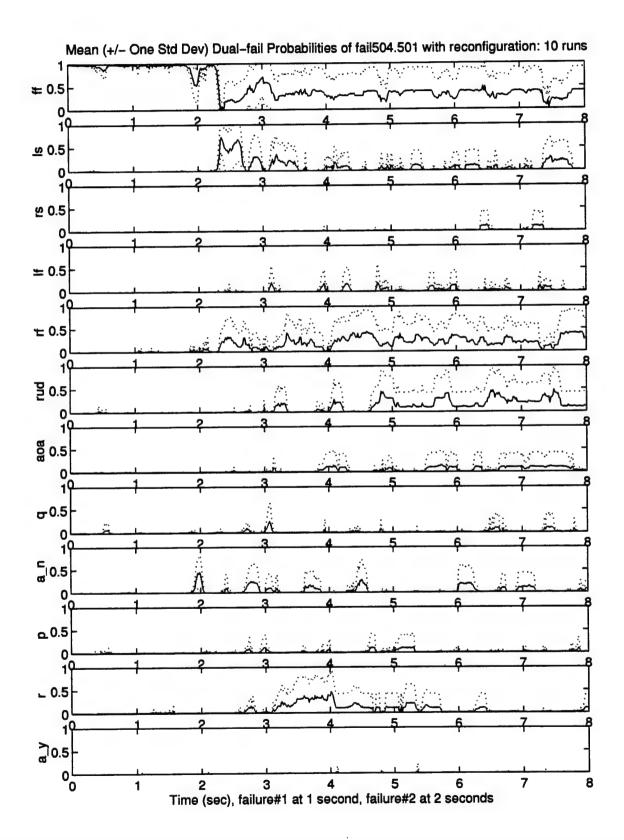


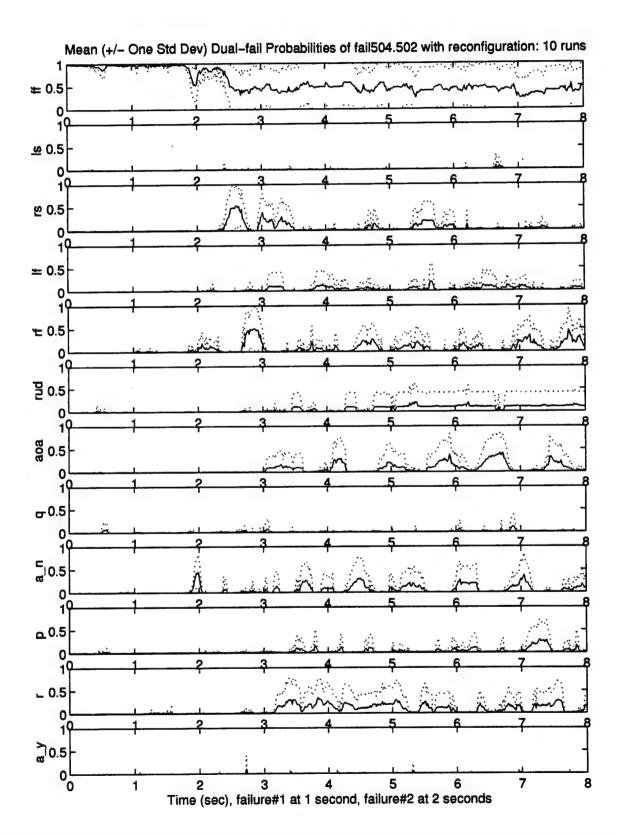


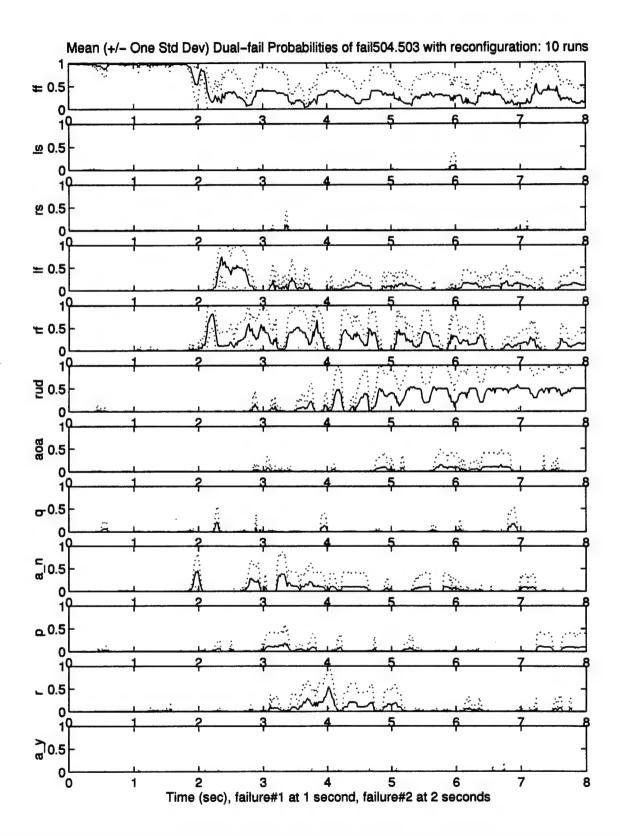


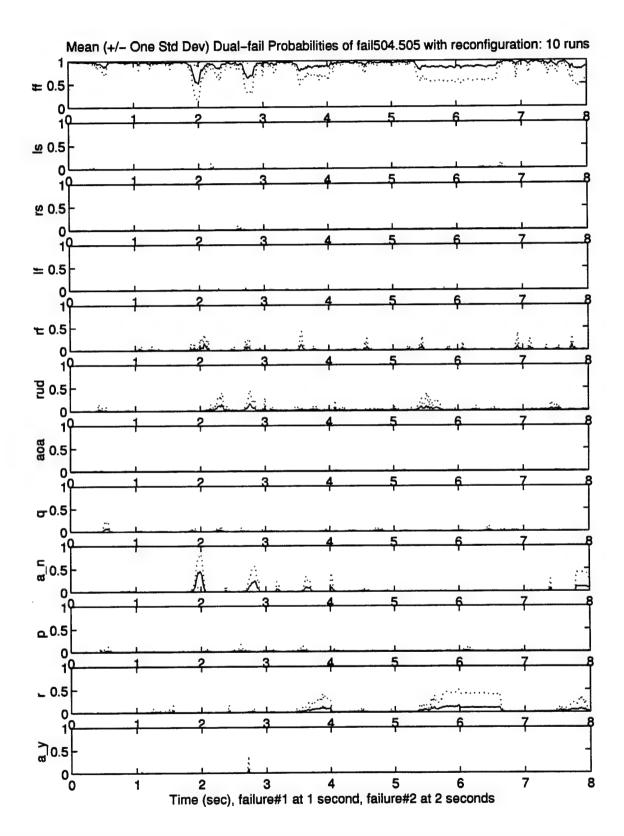


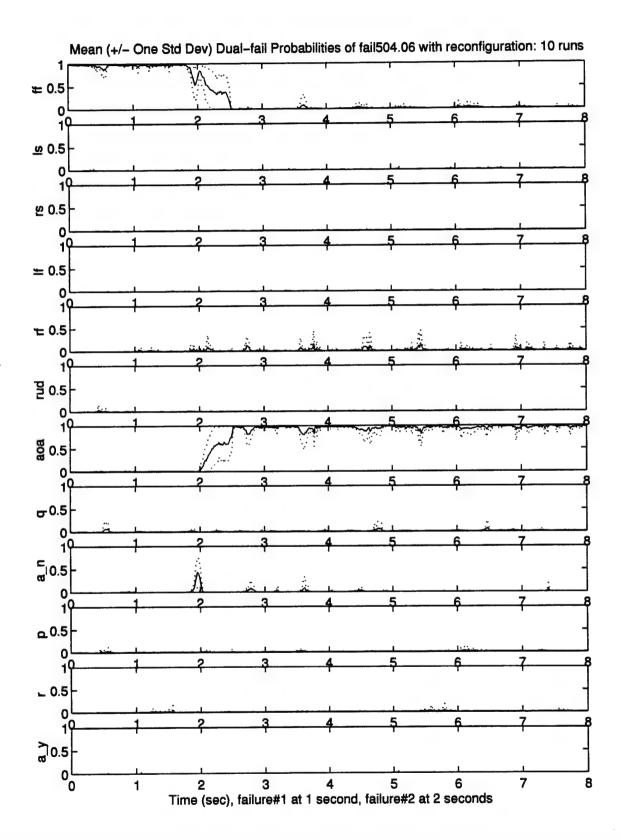


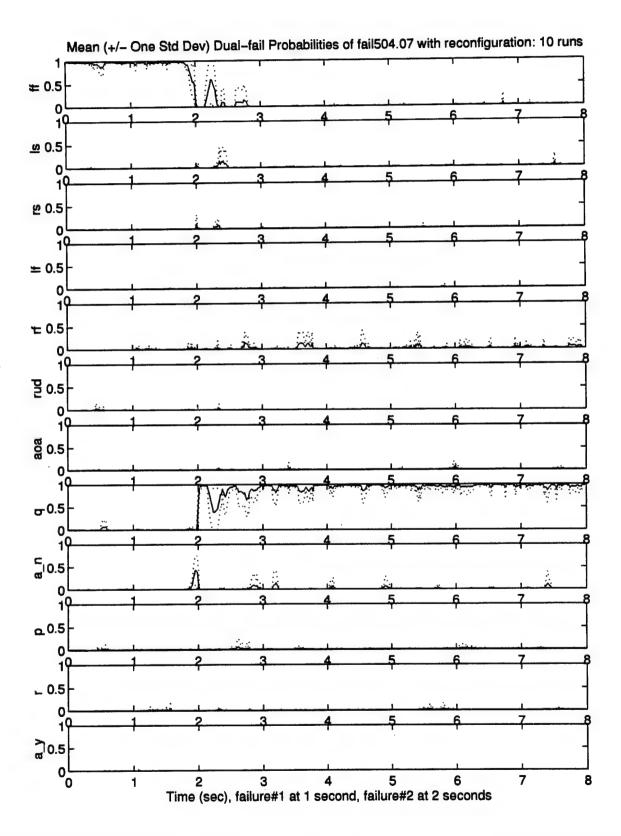


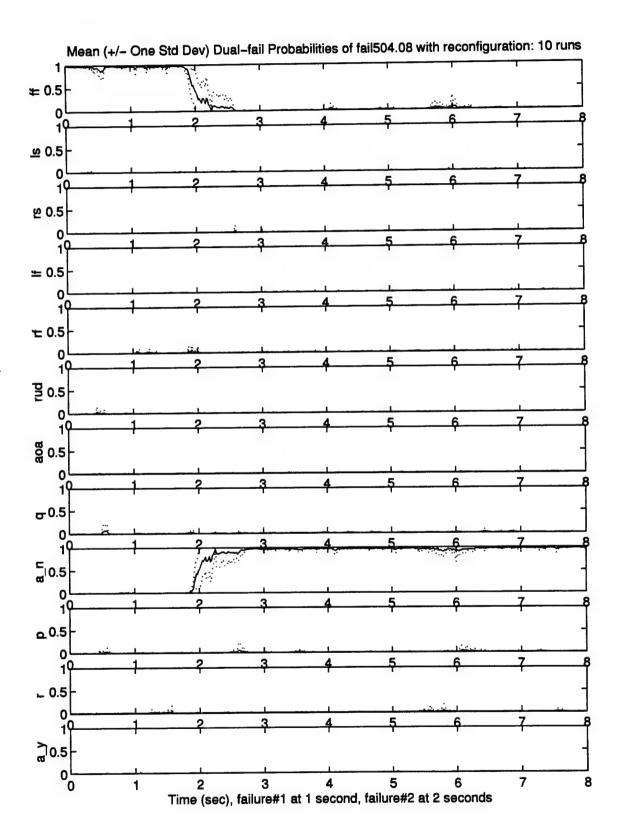


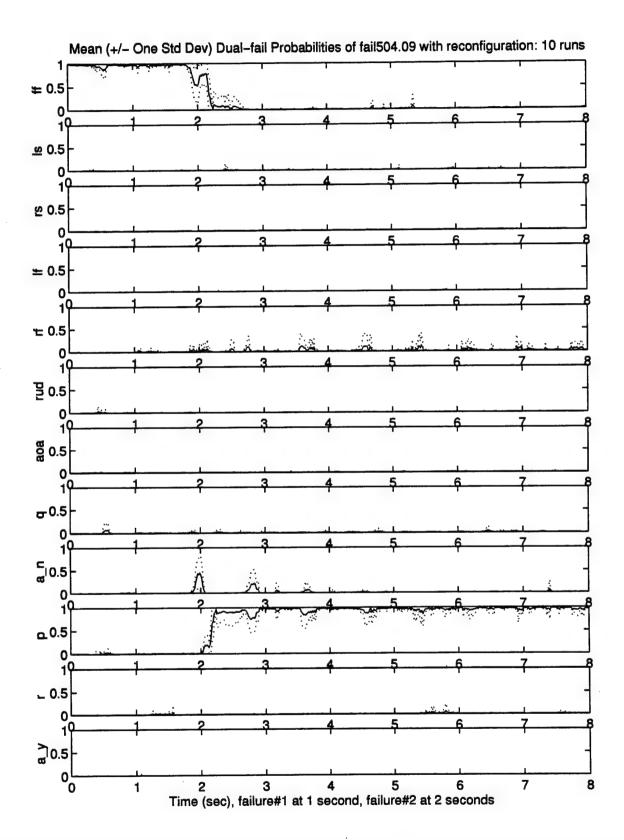


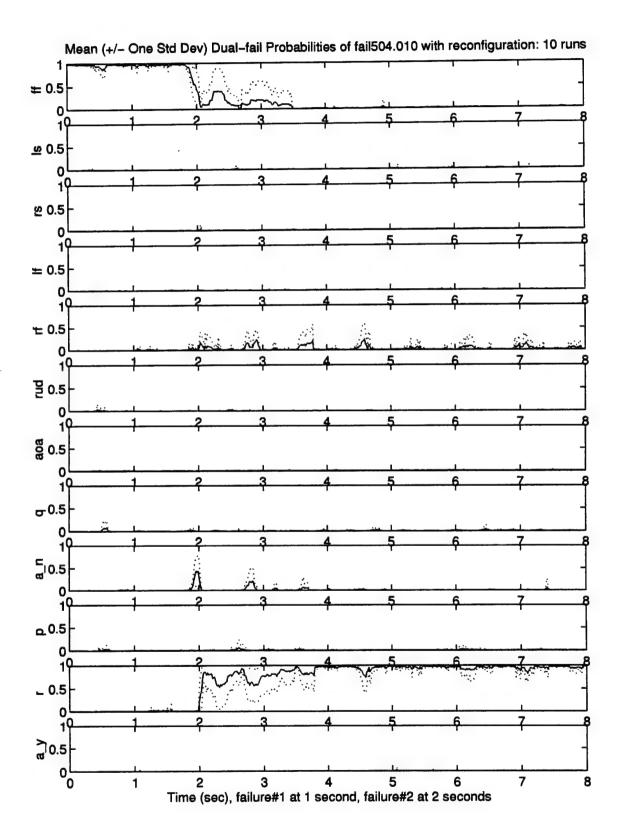


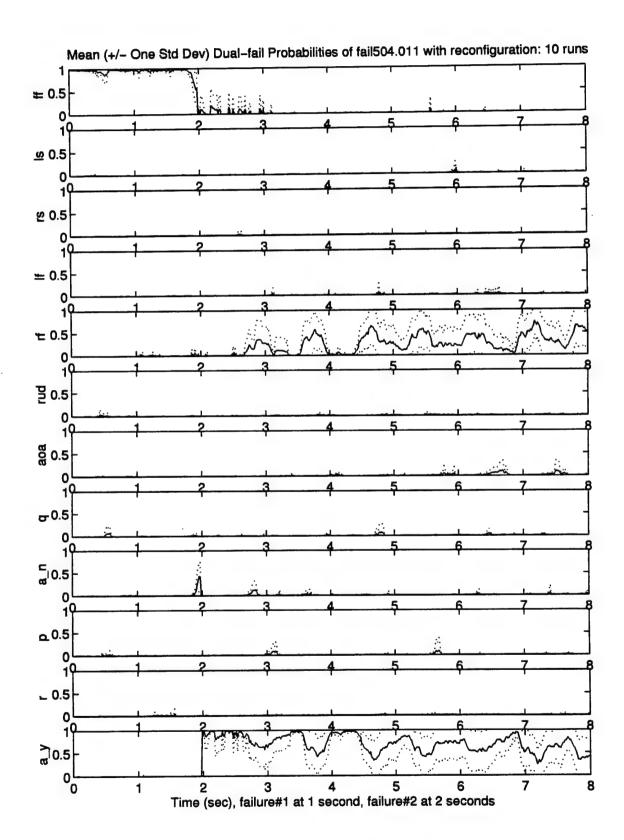


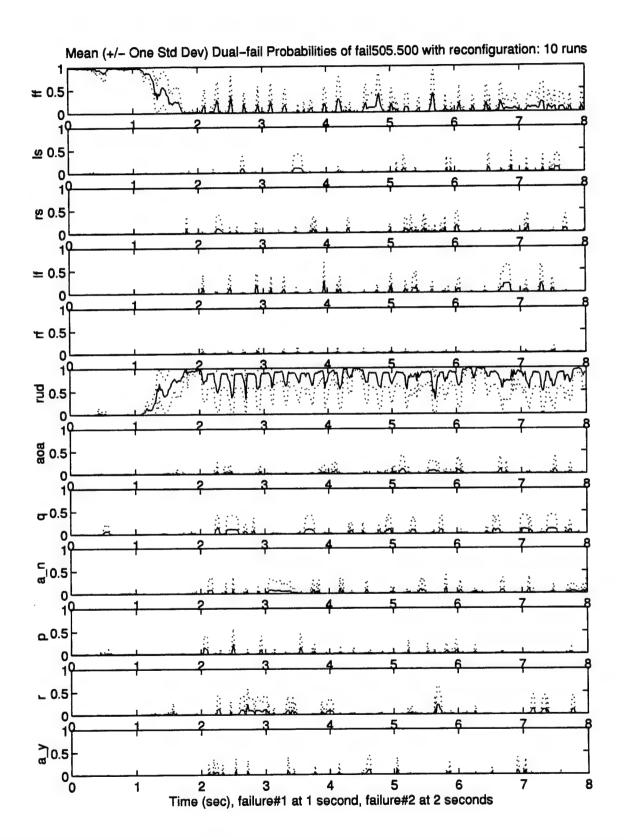


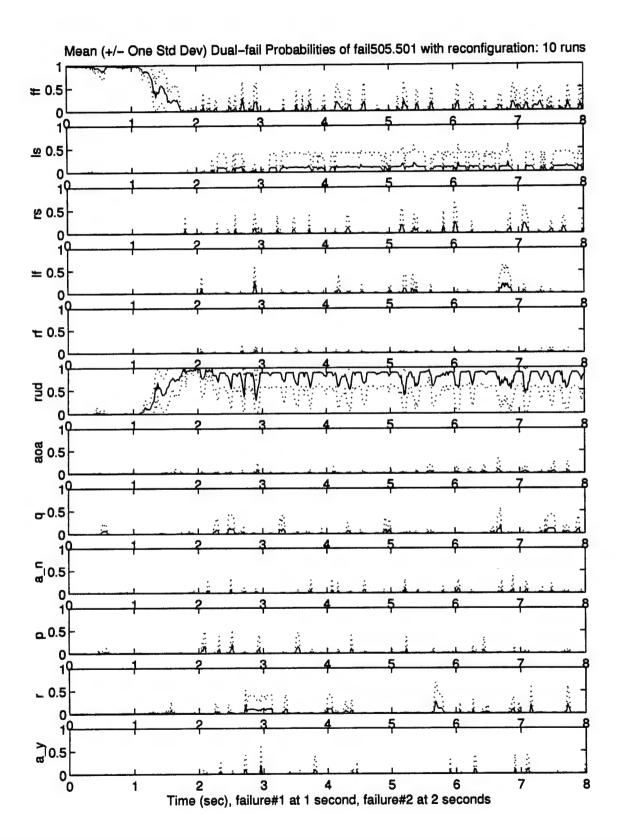


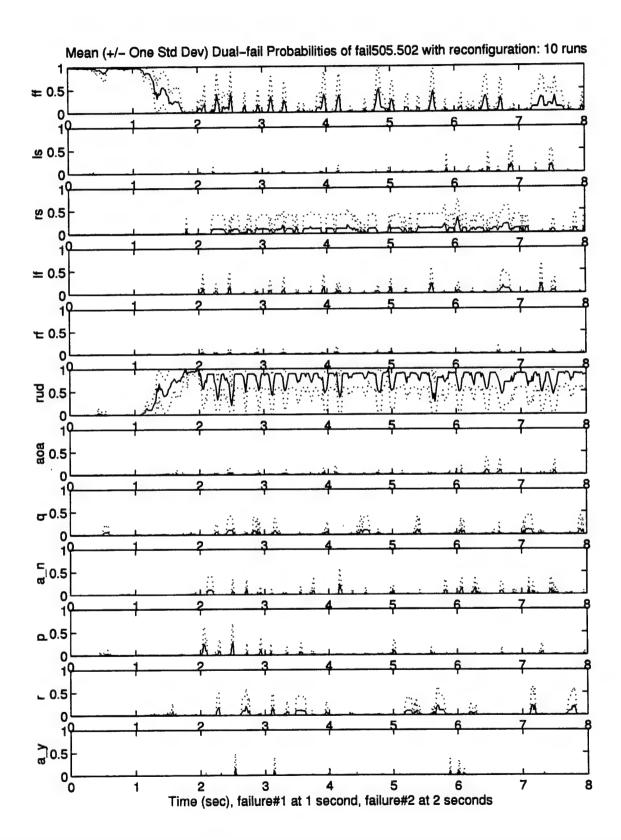


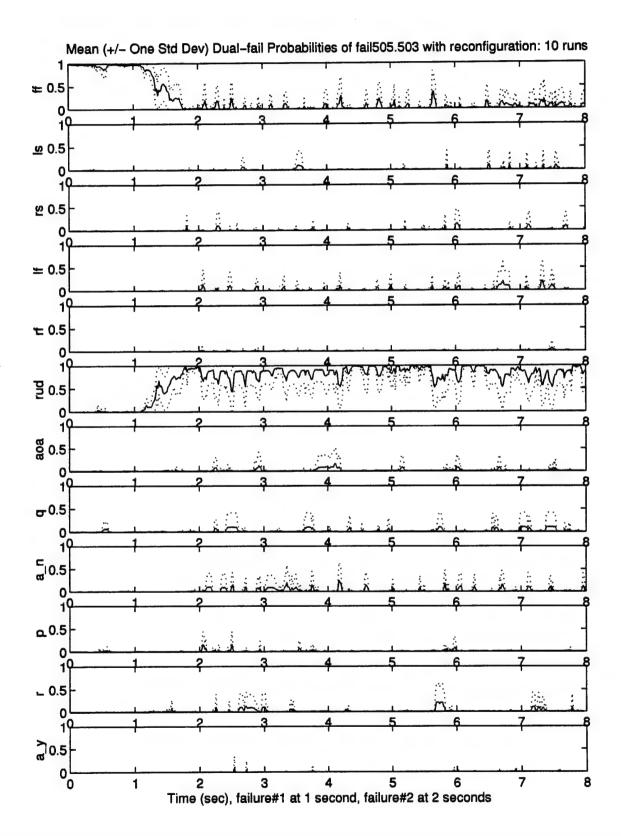


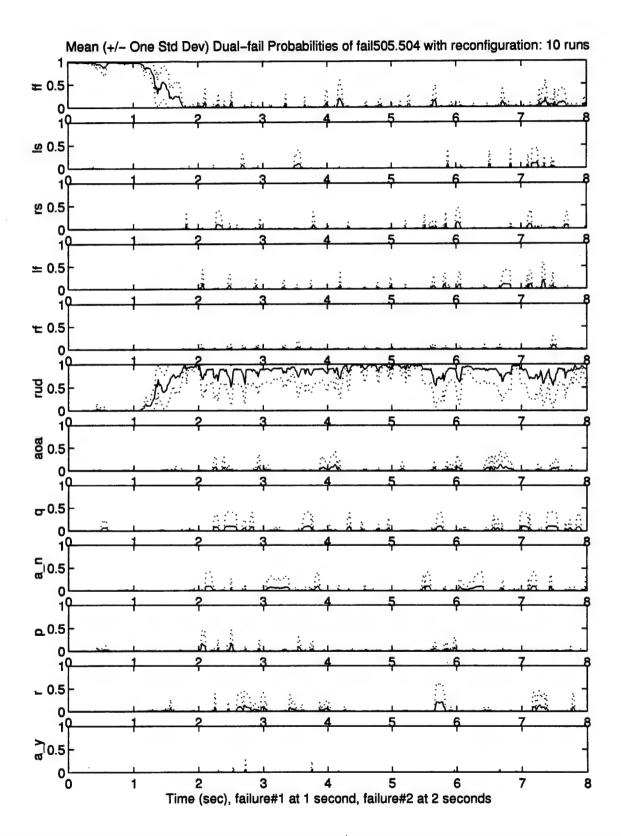


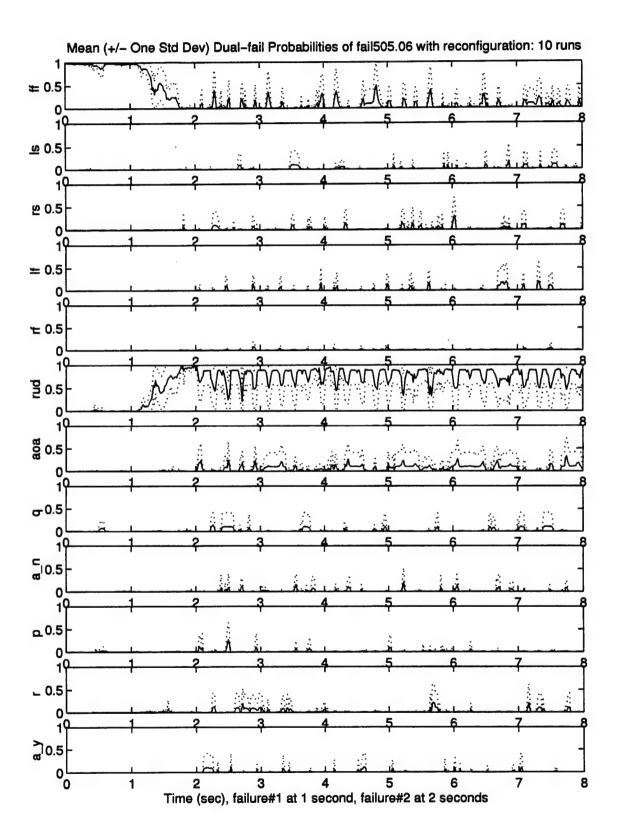


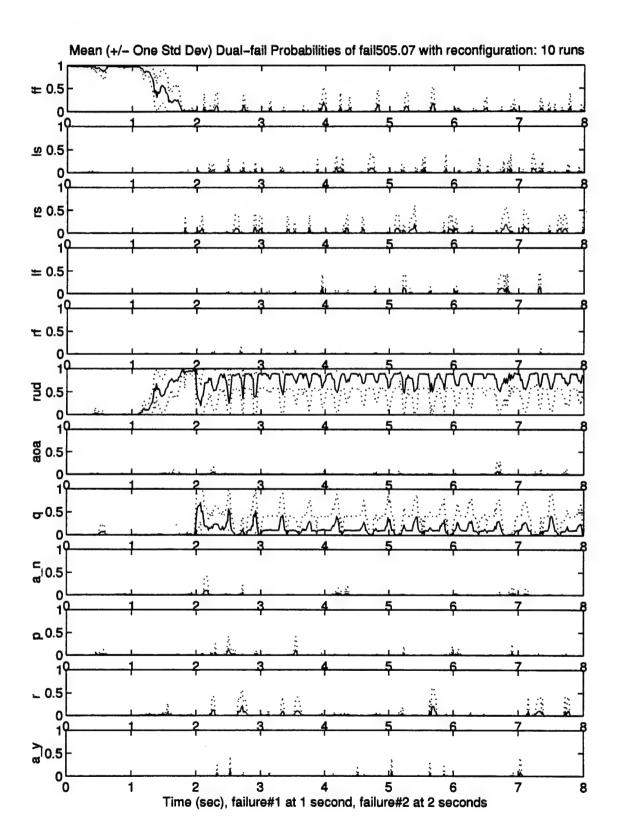


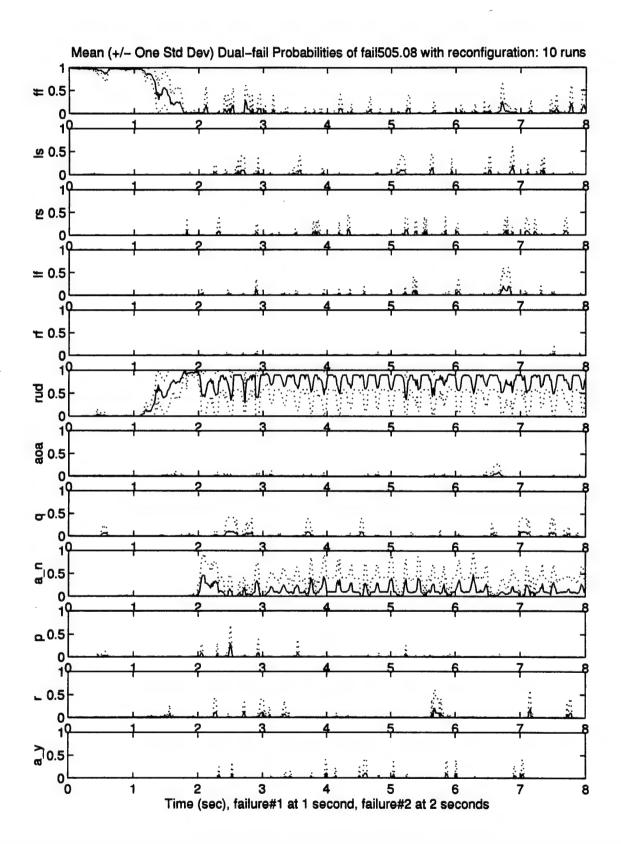


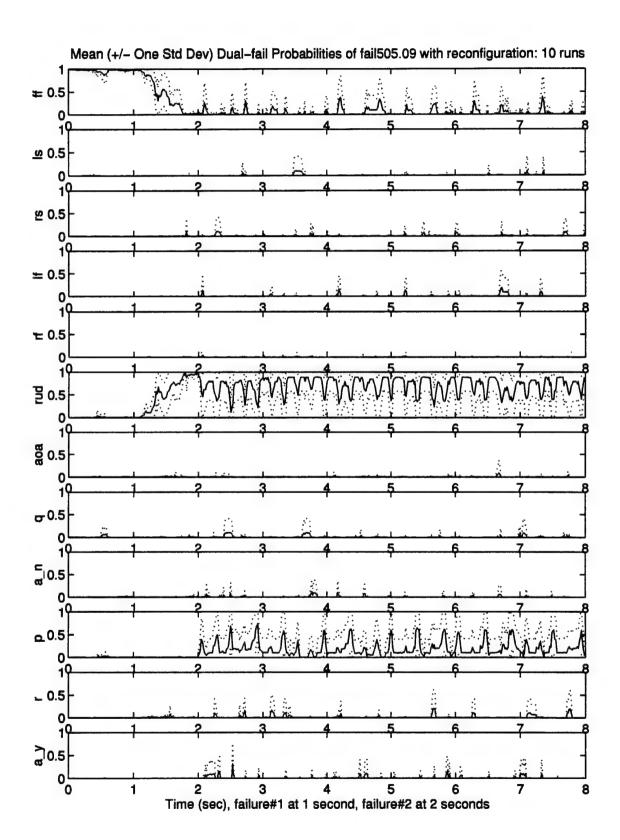


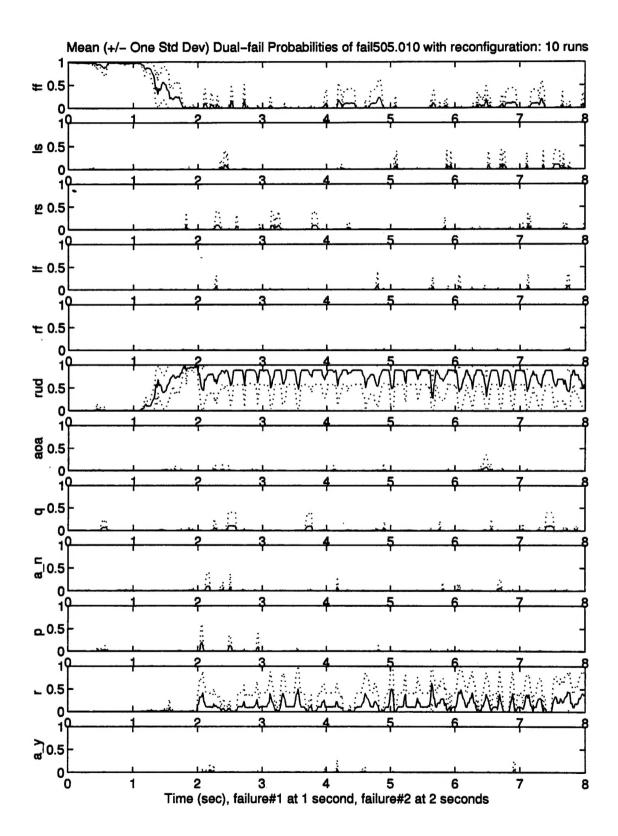


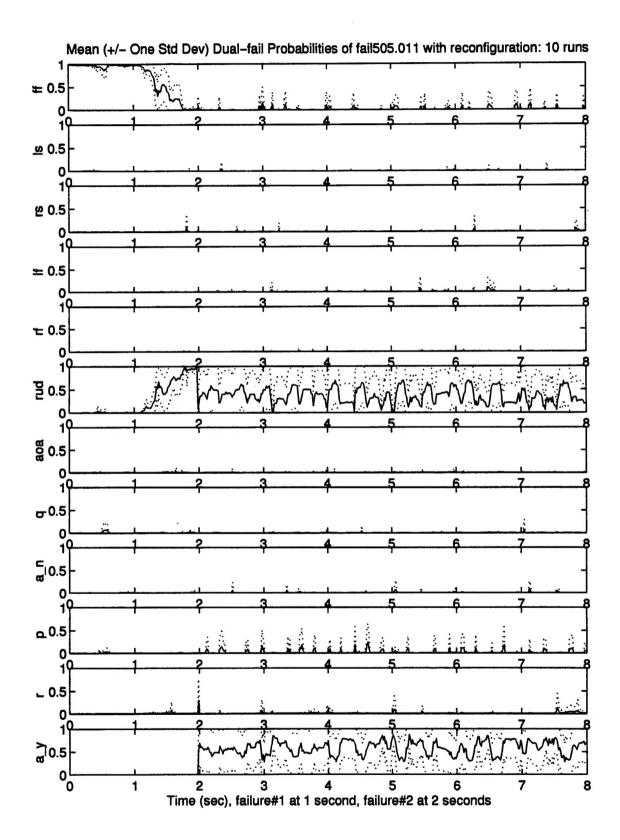


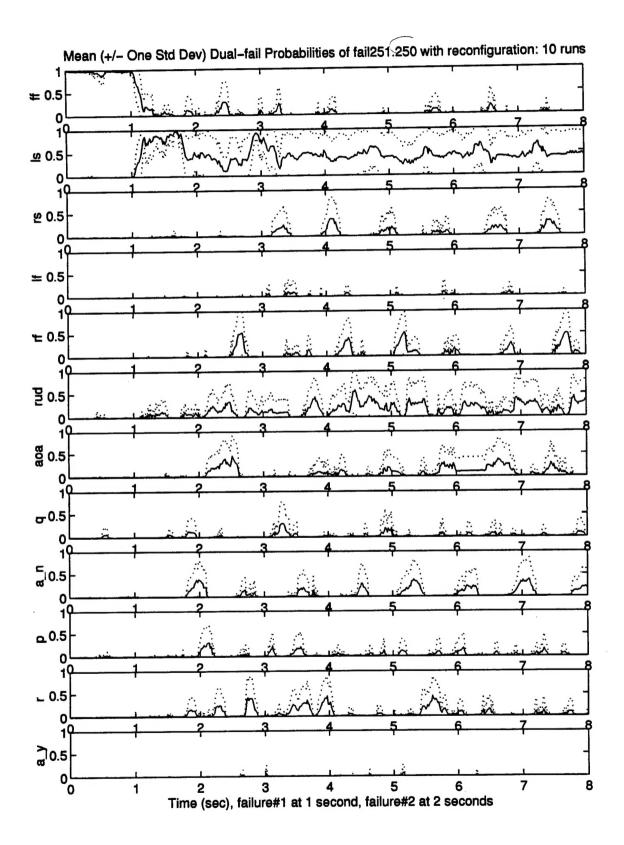












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13. ABSTRACT (Maximum 200 words)				
Multiple Model Adaptive Estimation with Control Reconfiguration (MMAE/CR) capability to estimate and compensate for				
partial actuator failures, or "impairments" is investigated using the high-fidelity, nonlinear, six-degree-of-freedom, VISTA				
F-16 simulation which currently resides on the Simulation Rapid-Prototyping Facility (SRF). After developing a model for				
inserting partial actuator impairments into the VISTA F-16 truth model, research begins with a battery of single actuator				
impairment tests. This stage of research explores the capability of the existing MMAE algorithm to estimate single, partial				
actuator impairments, and helps to define refinements and expansions needed in the MMAE algorithm for the second phase				
of research: the detection and estimation of dual, total and partial actuator impairments. It is seen from the first stage of				
research that, while MMAE is able to estimate partial impairments, there are refinements needed, such as "probability				
smoothing and quantization", to compensate for the quality of MMAE probability data and to provide a better, more stable				
estimate value to the Control Reconfiguration module. The Kalman filters and the dual, partial failure filter banks necessary				
for the detection of dual, partial actuator impairments are also defined as a result of the single impairment tests. Fifteen more				
banks of "partial first-failure" Kalman filters are added to the existing MMAE algorithm, as well as the "bank swapping"				
logic necessary to transition to them. Once the revised and expanded MMAE/CR algorithm is ready, research begins on dual				
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